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**NORTHAMPTON
COUNTY BOROUGH**

REPORT FOR

1961

**ON THE HEALTH
SCHOOL HEALTH
AND WELFARE SERVICES**

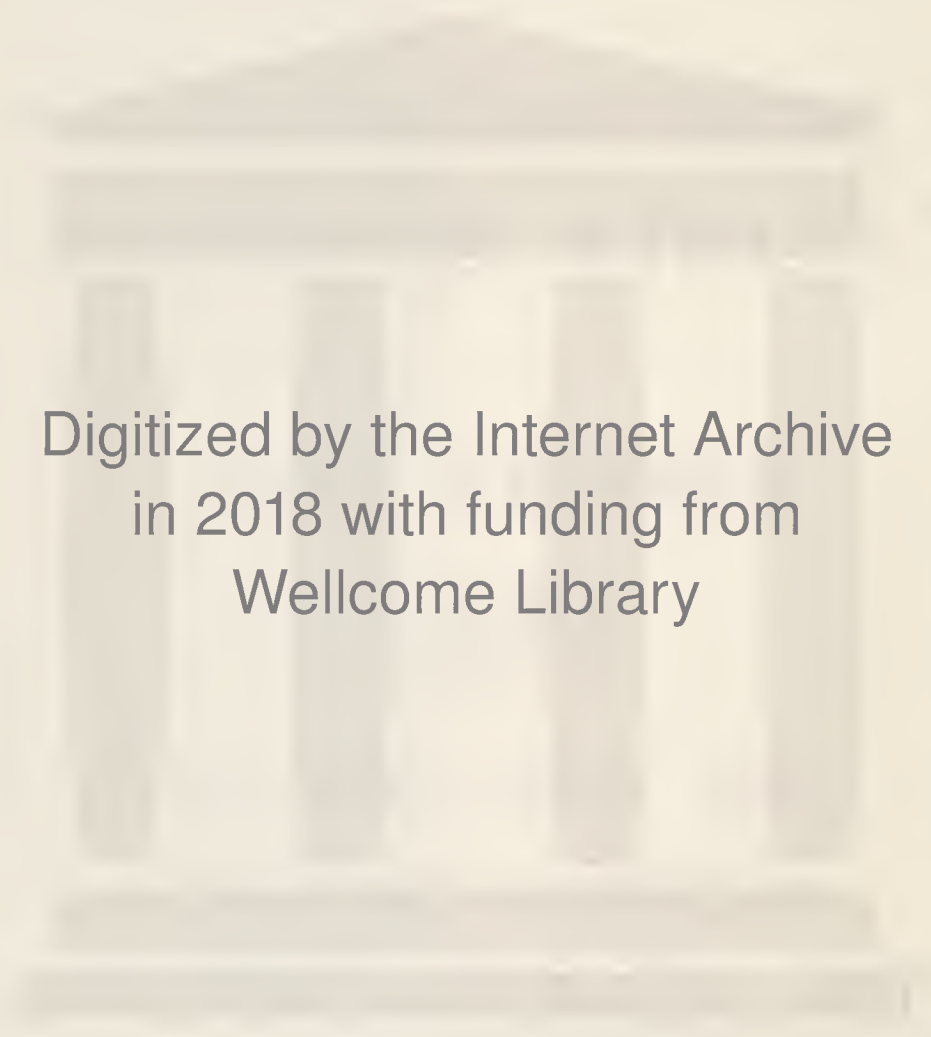


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Health Report 1961

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INTRODUCTION TO REPORT FOR 1961 ON THE HEALTH, SCHOOL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Co-opted Members of the
Education Committee of Northampton County Borough.*

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1961. This is my sixteenth report and the eighty-eighth of the series.

The report has been prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 dated 18th January, 1962, and minute of the Health Committee of the Council dated 16th February, 1962.

Also included with this Report is the School Health Service Report (fifty-fourth of the series), which conforms with the requirements of the Ministry of Education and complies with Ministry of Education Circular 352, dated 24th March, 1959, paragraph 15, which reads as follows:—

“As soon as possible after the end of each calendar year the Authority shall submit to the Minister in respect of that year a report by their Principal School Medical Officer on the health and well-being of pupils in his care and of the work of himself and his staff in relation thereto, including a report on the School Dental Service by the Principal School Dental Officer.”

(See pages 85 to 106).

The various aspects of the Department's work are mentioned under the appropriate headings in the body of the report. (See Table of Contents—Health Report, page 3; School Health Report, page 7).

Once again I take the opportunity to tender to the Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen and Members of the various Committees associated with the administration of the Health, School Health and Welfare Services my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support freely given throughout the period under review.

I also wish to thank the staff of this Department—professional and clerical—for their conscientious work during the year.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,
NORTHAMPTON,

June, 1962

Telephone: Northampton 4521, Ex. 34

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Certain information contained in these Annual Reports has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgment is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year and hopes that their help has been reciprocated in some degree :—

Town Clerk
Treasurer and Chief Rating Officer
Engineer and Surveyor
Architect and Town Planning Officer
Chief Education Officer
Chief Fire Officer
Baths Superintendent
Housing Manager
Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board
Registrar-General
Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing
Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association
Consultant Chest Physician
Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Care Committee
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
Northampton Employment Exchange
Women's Voluntary Services, Northampton County Borough
The Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
HEALTH COMMITTEE**
(as constituted on 31st December, 1961)

Ex-officio

The Worshipful the Mayor
(COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. GIBBS, J.P.)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR T. H. DOCKRELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. NICHOLLS

Councillors

M. J. B. AMEY
W. E. BRANSON
MRS. G. BROWN
MRS. J. C. J. KNIGHT
J. T. LEWIS

A. T. MELLOR
J. S. PICKERING
R. P. POOLE
W. J. WALKER
MRS. E. E. WILKINSON

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Health Services

COUNCILLOR MRS. WILKINSON (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*); COUNCILLORS AMEY, MRS. BROWN, DOCKRELL, and MRS. KNIGHT.

Non-Council Members—MESDAMES E. DAVIES, C. E. GIBSON, and C. I. PEACH, and DR. P. G. DALGLEISH.

Sanitary Services

COUNCILLOR DOCKRELL (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*); COUNCILLORS BRANSON, MELLOR, PICKERING, and WALKER.

Welfare Services

COUNCILLOR MRS. WILKINSON (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR MRS. BROWN (*Deputy-Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS; COUNCILLORS BRANSON, DOCKRELL, POOLE, and WALKER.

Non-Council Members—MESDAMES E. BATCHELOR, C. I. PEACH, and I. E. WALKER.

Each of the above Committees meets monthly.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1961

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Welfare Administrator—

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer—

JOHN J. HOLLOWAY, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., CH.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers—

MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

MAURICE W. BEAVER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

EILEEN L. PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

JAMES W. BOTTOMS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 1/3/61)

Public Analyst—*

D. G. ALLEN, B.SC., F.R.I.C. (Died 17/1/61)

H. C. MACFARLANE, A.R.T.C.S., F.R.I.C. (Commenced 17/2/61)

Dental Surgeon†—

P. W. J. L. THOMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. (*Principal School Dental Officer*)

Assistant Dental Officers (Part Time)—

C. K. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

MRS. L. A. B. ELLIOTT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Public Health Inspectors—

H. S. DAVIES (1, 2) (*Chief Inspector*)

T. M. KILYON (1, 2) (*Deputy Chief Inspector*)

E. FOSTER (1, 2, 11) (Resigned 28/2/61)

P. BARTLEY (10)

P. F. CORMACK (1, 2, 11)

N. J. BILLINGTON (1, 2) (Commenced 8/5/61)

Student Public Health Inspectors—

B. W. KIRKTON

B. S. RUMFORD

Health Visitors‡—

MISS S. M. WEEKS (3, 4, 6) (*Superintendent*)

MISS R. M. BRADY (3, 4, 6) (Retired 2/3/61)

MRS. N. MOORE (3, 4, 6) (Resigned 30/9/61)

MISS M. FLEMING (3, 4, 6)

MISS F. L. WHITE (3, 5, 6)

MISS G. MOLDER (3, 4, 6)

MRS. J. MUMFORD (3, 4, 6) (Resigned 31/8/61)

Student Health Visitor—

MISS A. TYSOE (3, 4, 7) (Commenced 1/6/61)

Clinic Nurses—

8 TEMPORARY CLINIC NURSES

Organiser of Domestic Help—

MRS. I. M. BEATTIE

Senior Mental Welfare Officers —

R. H. JOHNSON (8)

MRS. K. M. WARD (8)

Handicraft Centre Supervisor—

MRS. J. P. LUCK

Welfare Officer—

MISS V. M. HARRISON (9)

Assistant Welfare Officers—

J. D. BENOY (9)

A. A. R. CLAY (9) (Resigned 31/8/61)

R. N. RHODES (Commenced 1/1/61)

Welfare Assistant—

C. R. HARTE (Commenced 1/9/61)

Superintendent, Kings Heath Home of Rest—

M. MULLIGAN

Superintendent, "The Priory"—

MRS. P. WILLIAMS

Superintendent, "Barnfield"—

H. LATTAWAY

Superintendent, "Nicholls House"—

MRS. S. CRIST

Superintendent, Whiston Road Home—

MISS E. STAVELEY

Superintendent, "Hillcrest"—

W. W. WYMAN

*Clerks—*H. T. BOSWELL (*Chief Clerk*)L. W. GARNER (*Senior Clerk*)J. K. SWEENEY (*Statistical Clerk*)

L. BLAKE (Retired 20/1/61)

A. M. TIMSON

C. R. HARTE (Transferred to Welfare Section 1/9/61)

R. T. WALKER

J. J. BARFORD (*Also Relief Mental Welfare Officer*)

A. J. PEARCE

G. H. MASON (Commenced 28/8/61)

MISS P. E. WALDEN

MRS. M. E. ROGERS

MRS. M. R. SMART

MISS W. G. BRADBURY

MISS R. NEWMAN
 MRS. M. E. SMITH
 MISS J. SMALL (Commenced 13/3/61)

Welfare Food Assistants—

MISS L. J. WILSON
 MRS. E. M. SEWELL

Disinfestation Officer—

F. J. R. MISSIN

General Manual Assistant and Motor Driver—

A. J. COWELL

Rat-catcher—

W. E. J. DUNKLEY

The following Officers on the staff of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board rendered part-time service to Northampton County Borough Council :—

ERNEST T. W. STARKIE, M.A., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Consultant Chest Physician*)

JAMES M. H. McMURRAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Chest Physician*)

MISS H. S. REDDISH (*Tuberculosis Almoner*)

*Part-time appointment.

†Mainly for School Dental work; part time devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

‡Health Visitors also undertake school work and tuberculosis visiting under a co-ordinated scheme.

- 1 Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- 2 Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.
- 3 State Registered Nurse.
- 4 State Certificated Midwife.
- 5 Part I. Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
- 6 Health Visitor's Certificate.
- 7 Certificate of National Nursery Examination Board.
- 8 Trained in Mental Deficiency and Lunacy.
- 9 Home Teacher's Certificate of College of Teachers of the Blind.
- 10 Health Inspector's Certificate, Dublin University.
- 11 Smoke Inspector's Certificate

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE A

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

Vital Statistics during 1961 and Previous Years.

Year	ESTIMATED Total Population to Middle of each Year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected Number	Net:		Number	Rate	Non- resi- dents regis- tered in the District	Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District	Under One Year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 live Births	Number	Rate
1901	87096	2345	2345	26.9	1269	14.6	62	9	334	142.4	1216	14.0
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1941	108930	2101	1282	11.8	1776	16.3	450	69	91	52.9	1395	12.8
1946	102760	2847	2111	20.5	1571	15.3	399	59	97	45.9	1231	12.0
1947	104480	3000	2283	21.9	1606	15.4	363	43	76	33.3	1286	12.3
1948	104380	2518	1825	17.5	1543	14.8	401	54	68	37.3	1196	11.5
1949	104300	2377	1646	15.8	1581	15.2	414	92	49	29.8	1259	12.1
1950	105490	2497	1502	14.2	1547	14.7	397	113	28	18.6	1263	12.0
1951	103700	2510	1514	14.6	1668	16.1	391	137	45	29.7	1414	13.6
1952	103700	2583	1467	14.1	1489	14.4	358	91	32	21.8	1222	11.8
1953	104000	2592	1506	14.5	1650	15.9	346	36	35	23.2	1340	12.9
1954	103700	2536	1386	13.4	1566	15.1	376	48	28	20.2	1238	11.9
1955	102800	2472	1353	13.2	1570	15.3	390	56	24	17.7	1236	12.0
1956	101800	2612	1409	13.8	1640	16.1	411	60	34	24.1	1289	12.7
1957	101000	2736	1514	15.0	1581	15.7	408	48	25	16.5	1221	12.1
1958	100700	2864	1573	15.6	1625	16.1	416	118	30	19.1	1327	13.2
1959	100300	2959	1625	16.2	1635	16.3	403	115	38	23.4	1347	13.4
1960	101180	3256	1686	16.7	1606	15.9	431	124	34	20.2	1299	12.8
1961	104320	3469	1797	17.2	1795	17.2	444	121	48	26.7	1372	13.2

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in Northampton County Borough and the births and deaths properly belonging to the town, with the corresponding rates.

Non-civilian deaths are excluded during the years 1939 to 1949.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

Summary of Statistics—Northampton County Borough

Position: Latitude 52° 14' North ; Longitude 0° 54' West

Highest point above sea level is Kettering Road on the County

Borough Boundary 400 feet

Lowest point above sea level is lower part of Bridge Street 193 feet

Elevation of Guildhall above mean sea level 252 feet

Area 6,201 acres (9.7 square miles)

Population :—

Census 1951 104,432

Registrar-General's Estimated Home Population (all ages)

as at 30th June, 1961, including members of Armed

Forces stationed in area 104,320

Number of Separate Dwellings Occupied :—

Census 1951 30,677

According to Rate Books (31st December, 1961) 35,243

Number of unoccupied dwellings (inhabitable) 432

Number of Private Households (Census 1951) 32,687

Rateable Value (31st December, 1961) £1,641,364

Estimated Yield of One Penny Rate 1961/62 £6,585

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1961

Births.

		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Live Births	{ Legitimate	862	824	1,686
	{ Illegitimate	53	58	111
	{ Totals	915	882	1,797
Live Birth-rate per 1,000 Population				17.2
Adjusted Birth-rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.03)				17.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births				6.2
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Stillbirths	{ Legitimate	19	17	36
	{ Illegitimate	1	1	2
	{ Totals	20	18	38
Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths				20.7
Total Live and Stillbirths				1,835

Deaths.

		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Deaths		695	677	1,372
Death-rate per 1,000 Population				13.2
Adjusted Death-rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.90)				11.9
Infant Deaths (under One Year of Age)				48
Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total (48 deaths) ...				26.7
Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Legitimate ...				22.3
			(40 deaths)	
Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Illegitimate ...				4.4
			(8 deaths)	
Neonatal Mortality-rate (first Four Weeks) per 1,000 Live Births ...				21.7
			(39 deaths)	
Early Neo-natal Mortality-rate (first week) per 1,000 Total Live Births (37 deaths)				20.6
Perinatal Mortality-rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths				40.9
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)				0
Maternal Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths				0.0
Cancer Deaths				221
Cancer Mortality-rate per 1,000 population				2.1

Population. (Table A, page 14). The Registrar-General estimated the home population at all ages of Northampton County Borough as at 30th June, 1961, to be 104,320, which is 3,140 more than his estimate for mid-year 1960.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the surplus of registered live births over deaths, was 425, or 4.07 per thousand living.

Table A gives the population figures from 1901 onwards.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

Births. 1,797 live births (915 males, 882 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 17·2 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 17·4 for England and Wales.

Table 1 gives the birth-rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.
LIVE BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ...	15·3	15·5	15·2	15·0	15·7	16·1	16·4	16·5	17·1	17·4
Northampton	14·1	14·5	13·4	13·2	13·8	15·0	15·6	16·2	16·7	17·2

The adjusted birth-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's area comparability factor of 1·03) was 17·7.

111 (6·2 per cent.) of the live births were illegitimate. In England and Wales the percentage was 5·9. The percentages for the last ten years are shewn in Table 2.

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ...	4·6	4·6	4·6	4·5	4·6	4·6	4·9	5·1	5·4	5·9
Northampton	5·5	5·6	6·4	6·3	6·1	6·4	7·1	6·9	7·2	6·2

Deaths. 1,372 deaths (695 males, 677 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 13·2, compared with 12·0 for England and Wales. Table 3 gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.
DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ...	11·3	11·4	11·3	11·7	11·7	11·5	11·7	11·6	11·5	12·0
Northampton	11·8	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·7	12·1	13·2	13·4	12·8	13·2

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

1,010 (73·6 per cent.) of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards.

The adjusted death-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the area comparability factor of 0·90) was 11·9.

Table B gives the causes of death in age-periods, compiled from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

State of Employment. At the commencement of 1961, employment at firms located in the County Borough of Northampton was generally good, but under-employment existed at several firms situated outside the County Borough and about one thousand workers employed by these firms and resident within the Borough were under-employed to some extent each week.

With the improvement in the motor industry, this under-employment rapidly disappeared and full employment became general before the end of February. From then the numbers of persons registered as unemployed gradually declined and outstanding vacancies increased and this position continued until the last three months of the year when the position altered and the numbers of persons unemployed began to increase and the recorded vacancies to fall. This was mainly due to the falling off of employment opportunities in unskilled out-door employment; this is not unusual on the approach of the winter season, but this year was more pronounced than for several preceding years.

The main industries in the Borough continued, however, to be fully employed and most engineering firms were working regular overtime to meet production requirements. The outstanding demands for skilled engineering workers did not fall to any extent.

Notwithstanding the increased numbers of unemployed at the end of the year, the percentage at 0·6 of the insured population compared very favourably with the National figure of 1·7 per cent.

Meteorology. It is regretted that the usual meteorological information is not available for publication this year. Messrs. Primavesi Ltd., discontinued recordings in the early part of the year.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, stillbirths, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 16, to Table A on page 14, to Table B on page 19, and Table C on page 51.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT									
	ALL AGES		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
	Total	M.	F.							
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	32	21	11	—	—	—	9	8	15	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	54	42	12	—	—	4	21	19	10	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	28	1	27	—	—	—	13	10	4	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7	—	7	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
14. Malignant neoplasm, uterine	100	53	47	—	—	4	38	29	26	—
15. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	6	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
16. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	6	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
17. Diabetes	173	77	96	—	—	—	31	51	91	—
18. Vascular lesions of nervous system	323	186	137	—	—	—	63	96	163	—
19. Coronary disease, angina	37	10	27	—	—	—	1	15	21	—
20. Hypertension with heart disease	202	79	123	—	—	—	21	34	145	—
21. Other heart disease	43	22	21	—	—	—	5	12	24	—
22. Influenza	15	7	8	—	—	—	3	3	9	—
23. Pneumonia	62	33	29	—	—	—	8	16	27	—
24. Bronchitis	72	50	22	—	—	—	11	24	35	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	2	4	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	16	11	5	—	—	—	5	7	3	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	8	4	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	13	13	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	94	42	52	—	—	—	16	20	25	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	14	10	4	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
34. All other accidents	25	14	11	—	—	—	1	3	17	—
35. Suicide	13	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1372	695	677	48*	4	8	24	269	365	645

* 39 of these 48 infants were under four weeks of age.

The above Table was prepared from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health Staff. A list of the officers of the Health Department appears on pages 11 to 13.

The staff employed in the school health service is listed in the Annual Report upon the School Health Service on page 87.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. A list is given below of clinics, etc., in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1961 :—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, or by appointment.

Those patients booked for confinement at the Barratt Maternity Home attend the Barratt Home Ante-natal Clinic; patients booked for St. Edmund's Hospital attend the Ante-natal Clinic at that hospital: these Ante-natal Clinics are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- (1) Abington Avenue (Congregational Church Rooms).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (2) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (3) Dallington (Spencer-Dallington Community Centre).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (4) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).
Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (5) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (6) Kings Heath (St. Augustine's Church Hall).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (7) Kingsley Park (Methodist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (8) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).
Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (9) St. David's (Church Rooms).
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (10-11-12-13 and 14)
St. Giles' Street (Infant Welfare Centre).
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays,
2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (15) Wheatfield Road (Abington Community Centre).
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(With the exception of (10)–(14) above, all these centres are held on hired premises).

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

(1-2 and 3)

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Smallpox vaccination by appointment. (Children under five years of age).

Fridays, 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Poliomyelitis immunisation.

(4) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).

First Tuesday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(5) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).

First Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(6) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).

Third Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(7) Kings Heath (St. Augustine's Church Hall).

Second Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(8) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).

Second Friday in every month 2 to 4 p.m. (Children under five years of age).

(9) School Clinic, King Street. School children by appointment.

DENTAL CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

EYE CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

* ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital. School cases referred by Ophthalmic Surgeon.

* EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital. By appointment.

* ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Manfield Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road. By appointment.

SPEECH CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

* CHEST CLINIC (TUBERCULOSIS)

Chest Clinic, 11 St. Matthew's Parade.

Routine sessions: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. and Mondays from 2 to 4 p.m.

Session for workers: Mondays from 5.30 to 7 p.m.

Sessions for diagnosis cases: Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Sessions for contacts, etc.: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Session for B.C.G. vaccinations: Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m.

Sessions for miniature X-ray examination (to which any member of the public can be admitted) :—

Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesdays, 6 to 7.30 p.m.

Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Domiciliary visits : By arrangement with the Consultant Chest Physician.

*** VENEREAL DISEASES**

Treatment Centre, Northampton General Hospital.

Males—Wednesdays 2 to 3 p.m.; Fridays 5 to 6-30 p.m.

Females—Mondays 5-15 to 6-30 p.m.; Fridays 2-15 to 3-30 p.m.

* Clinics under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

National Health Service. The proposals of Northampton County Borough Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1948. Modifications were made in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960 and were recorded in the Annual Health Reports for these years.

The following supplementations to the existing proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1961:—

Section 26 (Vaccination and Immunisation).

Extending the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis by offering fourth injections to children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

Section 28 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

An extension of the arrangements for B.C.G. vaccination, at the discretion of the local authority, to school children aged 10 years or more with the intention of permitting B.C.G. vaccination at an earlier age than 13 years, where this appeared to be justified by the risk of tuberculous infection during later school life.

Home Nursing. This service is provided by the Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing on behalf of the Council under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There were 11 whole-time and 7 part-time nurses on the staff at the end of the year.

Total number of cases	1,357
Total number of visits by nurses	56,348
Number of injections given	17,192*
Number of visits to persons over 65 years of age	46,055
Number of visits to children aged five years and under	41

*The reduction in this figure is no doubt associated with modern advancement in oral administration of certain drugs which previously required injections.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Liaison Arrangements. (Circular L.H.A.L. 2/59).

All discharges of patients from maternity units are notified to the general medical practitioner concerned and the Medical Officer of Health. From these notifications the general medical practitioner and the health visitor take the necessary action relative to visits and advice and concerning additional visits by the home nursing service and the employment of home helps.

Very similar arrangements hold with regard to any patient discharged from hospital, but only at the special request of the hospital, and this includes children. From a reference to "Home Nursing" on page 22 it will be noted that the number of visits to children aged five years and under is 41 (111 for 1960).

Ambulance Services. This service is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Watch and Fire Service Committee and the officer in charge is the Chief Fire Officer. The service covers infectious disease cases as well as general ambulance work and accidents and the following summarises the work carried out:—

	AMBULANCES	CARS	TOTALS
Vehicles on 31/12/61	8	1	9
Journeys	8,106	8,383	16,489
Patients carried	13,671	16,419	30,090
Accidents and other emergency journeys included above	1,112	18	1,130
Total mileage	55,117	72,424	127,541

Of the total mileage of 127,541, journeys within the County Borough amounted to 75,164 miles and those to destinations outside to 52,377. There were 431 journeys of 50 miles or more which accounted for 42,577 miles of the 52,377.

The 1961 mileage of 127,541 compares with 120,690 in 1960.

The average monthly mileage in 1961 was 10,628, compared with 10,058, in 1960.

On 31st December, 1961, the paid whole-time drivers and attendants numbered 12, plus one Control Room Attendant.

Two of the eight ambulances mentioned above can be used either as ambulances or as sitting case cars.

Whenever possible, railway facilities were used for the longer journeys. There were 68 such journeys in 1961, totalling 6,908 miles.

There were 316 persons conveyed by motor ambulance or sitting case car at the request of the Ministry of Pensions or the Ministry of Health to artificial limb and appliance centres, mainly at Leicester, involving 65 journeys and a mileage of 5,364.

Convalescence. In accordance with the Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, one person received recuperative convalescence for two weeks. She was assessed to contribute towards the cost according to her means and was sent to Hertfordshire Sea-Side Convalescent Home, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Chiropody. A chiropody service was in operation for the elderly (restricted to men and women of 65 and 60 years of age and over respectively). The service is in the form of financial assistance to the Northampton Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee to enable it to maintain the chiropody service for old people to receive treatment up to a maximum of four times a year. The Chiropodist is paid at the rate of 7s. 6d. per visit, the patient paying 2s. 6d. Each patient must consult his or her own doctor in the first instance and accept his advice as to the necessity for chiropody treatment.

An arrangement is also in being between local chiropodists and the Local Authority whereby expectant mothers pay the full charge subject to this being waived or reduced in any individual cases where hardship can be proved.

Domestic Help. The following information relates to the working of the Domestic Help Scheme under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 :—

Administrative staff on 31st December, 1961 :—

Organiser	1	}	2
Clerk	1		

Home helps employed on 31st December, 1961 :—

Whole time (permanent staff)	4	}	61
Part time (temporary staff)	57		

Cases helped :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	70	}	398
Tuberculosis	1		
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm) ...	277		
Registered blind	17		
Acute illness and others	33		

Cases where no help was available

Visits by Organiser

Under the approved scheme, help can be provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. Application is made to the Medical Officer of Health. Charges appropriate to the means of the user are made in accordance with a local scale.

Mental Health Services. The Health Committee, through the Health Services Sub-Committee (*see* page 10), are responsible for the administration of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

The report for 1961 is incorporated in this volume (*see* Section IX. on pages 67 to 73).

School Health Service. The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer. The Annual Report upon the School Health Service is published on pages 85 to 106 and gives particulars of the staff employed and the work done during 1961.

Welfare Services. Reference should be made to Section X. on pages 74 to 84.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Children's Homes, etc. The following work was performed by the Health Department for the Children Committee :—

Visits by Medical Officers to Children's Homes	32
Number of examinations of children in Homes	66

Laboratory Facilities. The work in connection with water and food or the control of epidemic diseases, etc., is performed in the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, free of charge to the Local Authority.

Nursing Homes. On 31st December, 1961, two nursing homes were on the register kept under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* :—

HOME	REGISTERED FOR
St. Matthew's Nursing Home, 29/31 St. Matthew's Parade London Adoption Society, "Elmleigh," 114 Harlestone Road	22 patients (not more than 4 to be maternity cases) 16 maternity patients

Two nursing homes were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* :—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Bethany Homestead Nursing Home, Kingsley Road	46 beds (<i>see</i> page 76)
St. Saviour's Home, 103 Harlestone Road	15 maternity beds

Health Education. In accordance with the Minister's request in paragraph (7) of circular 1/62, the following information is given relative to health education :—

Mothers attending child welfare clinics are instructed and advised by doctors and health visitors of the Health Department staff on a variety of health education subjects.

Lectures and talks were also given by members of the staff for the benefit of groups of interested persons or organisations. Three officers gave 3 talks in this way to audiences totalling about 120.

Contributions to Various Organisations, etc. Below is a list of annual grants and contributions made by the Council, through the Health Committee, to various organisations, etc., operating in the field of public health and welfare :—

ORGANISATION	ANNUAL AMOUNT			OBSERVATION
	£	s.	d.	
<i>Paid through Local Health Authority Account</i>				
Central Midwives Board	77	10	8	Apportioned contribution for 1961
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare	10	10	0	Annual affiliation fee
National Association for Mental Health	5	5	0	Annual grant
Carried forward ...	£93	5	8	

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Brought forward ...	£93	5	8	
National Council of Social Service	551	15	0	Agency <i>re</i> chiropody
Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association	100	0	0	Annual grant
Northampton Women's Welfare Association ...	15	0	0	Annual grant
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	27,697	0	0	Agency <i>re</i> midwifery and home nursing
Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Care Committee	250	0	0	Annual Grant
<i>Paid through Welfare Account</i>				
Midland Regional Association for the Deaf	5	5	0	Annual affiliation fee
National Library for the Blind	75	0	0	Annual contribution based on readers
Nazareth House	396	16	0	Agency
Northampton Council of Social Service	500	0	0	Annual grant <i>re</i> St. George's Homestead
Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf	500	0	0	Annual grant
Southern Regional Association for the Blind	30	0	0	Apportioned contribution for 1961
Total	£30,214	1	8	

Legislation in Force. The list of Local Acts and Orders and General Adoptive Acts relating to public health (Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, having been repealed and re-enacted as Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955) set out on pages 28 and 29 of the 1953 Report, continues in force in the County Borough, as do the following Byelaws:—

BYELAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—

Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation (1914 and 1932).

Luggage Porters and Light Porters (1924).

Pleasure Grounds, etc. (1926 and 1933).

New Streets (1927 and 1932).

Nursing Homes (1929 and 1932).

Imposing on Occupier duties in connection with Removal of House Refuse (1932).

Common Lodging Houses (1932).

Parking Places (1955, 1957 and 1958)

Baths, Wash-houses, etc. (1937).

Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Ashes, etc., Keeping of Animals (1939).
Cemeteries (1947).

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Hackney Carriages (1948 and 1951).

Building (1954) and First Supplement: "Smoke Prevention"
(1957) as amended by Supplement 9/2/60.

BYELAWS UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1933:—

Good Rule and Government (1960)

BYELAWS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:—

Slaughterhouses (1887, 1929, and 1932).

Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food; Sale and Exposure for
Sale in Open Air (1950).

General and Covered Markets (1952).

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply. Particulars relating to the waterworks at Ravens-thorpe, Hollowell and Pitsford and the sources of the public water supply of Northampton County Borough and district have been given in previous reports. The water is filtered and chlorinated, so that it reaches a high degree of bacteriological purity. Activated carbon is also available for use at the Ravens-thorpe works, if required.

A water softening plant has been installed at Pitsford and has reduced the hardness of the water from 250 to 120 parts per million.

This water undertaking is managed by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, of which Northampton County Borough is a constituent authority.

It must be made quite clear, however, that under Section 28 of the Water Act, 1945, it is the duty of every local authority to take from time to time such steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies within their district, etc.

105 samples collected from various points of supply within the County Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination and a satisfactory report was received in every instance.

The average daily consumption of water in the County Borough is estimated to be 40 gallons per head of the population.

Only eleven houses are not supplied direct from the public mains.

Drainage and Sewerage. Chiefly as a result of rat complaints, existing drains are tested and repaired under the supervision of the district public health inspectors, new drainage and reconstructions being the responsibility of the Engineer, as also is sewage disposal.

There are still a few properties on the outskirts of the County Borough not connected to the main sewerage system.

Reference was made in previous reports to the opening of the new Sewage Purification Works at Great Billing. It is estimated that the dry weather flow of sewage to the Works averages 5·8 million gallons per day and the maximum rate of flow in storm approximately 40 million gallons per day.

It is estimated that there are 7,500/8,000 dwellinghouses with non-flush closets in the County Borough.

Public Cleansing. This continues to be efficiently carried out under the direction of the Engineer. Collections of household refuse and salvage are made twice weekly.

Dustbins are provided by the Local Authority for the use of householders, free of charge, under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

District Inspection. Table 4, below, summarises the work of the public health inspectors. 12,210 inspections and visits were made during 1961.

TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

NATURE OF VISIT, INSPECTION, ETC.	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>General Sanitation</i>	
Water supply	105
Drainage	637
Stables and piggeries	39
Offensive trades	24
Houses let in lodgings	6
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	39
Factories	119
Workplaces	17
Outworkers	2
Public conveniences	1
Cinemas, theatres, etc.	0
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	0
Rodent control	233
Smoke abatement	67
Schools	0
Shops	9
Swimming baths	0
Canal boats	0
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	3054
Pet animals	12
Noise abatement	45
<i>Housing</i>	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
Houses inspected	282
Revisits	841
Under Housing Acts :—	
Houses inspected	295
Revisits	1311
Under Rent Act, 1957:—	
Houses inspected	14
Revisits	12
Overcrowding :—	
Houses inspected	14
Revisits	19
New cases of overcrowding discovered	4
<i>Disinfestation</i>	
Verminous houses treated	23
Revisits to above houses	19
<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>	
Inquiries into cases	34
Revisits	32

Continued on next page.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)TABLE 4—*continued.*

NATURE OF VISIT, INSPECTION, ETC.	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>Meat and Food Inspection</i>	
Inspection of meat :—	
Visits to slaughterhouses	2903
Visits to shops and stalls	17
Visits to other premises	35
Visits to :—	
Butchers	150
Fishmongers and poulterers	25
Fried fish shops	16
Grocers	140
Greengrocers and fruiterers	42
Dairies and milk distributors	30
Ice cream premises	545
Food preparing premises	21
Bakehouses	36
Licensed premises	1
Market stalls	363
Restaurants, canteens, etc.	141
Street vendors and hawkers	3
Confectioners	71
Miscellaneous food visits	336
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	30
Seizure certificates issued	0
Surrender notes issued	3281
<i>Samples Taken</i>	
Food and drugs	58
Milk (Statutory tests)	212
Milk for tubercle bacilli	0
Ice cream	2
Other food for bacteriological examination	9
Swabs of equipment in food premises	0
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	0
Swimming bath water	0
Water from Town mains	105
Water from wells	0
<i>Notices Served</i>	
Informal notices :—	
Served	107
Complied with	60
Outstanding at end of year	7
Statutory notices :—	
Served	50
Complied with	64
Outstanding at end of year	21
<i>Summary</i>	
Total number of inspections and visits	12210

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution. During the past year it has not proved necessary to take any formal action in respect of the emission of dark smoke or grit. As the occasion demanded visits were made to various industrial premises and improvement effected by interviews and discussions with the management and their employees about their problems. Advice was offered and accepted. Installation of mechanical stokers in connection with the burning of bituminous fuel and conversion of plant for the burning of oil have greatly assisted in the reduction of smoke emitted to the atmosphere.

16 plans deposited with the building inspector giving information of intended installation of new fuel burning appliances in connection with industrial premises have been examined to control the height and position of the chimney stacks in relation to the surrounding neighbourhood as provided for under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, but prior approval has not been given in respect of the fuel burning appliances and ancillary equipment.

A large percentage of the smoke emitted to the atmosphere during the winter months is from domestic appliances and will so continue until effectually controlled.

Swimming Baths. Northampton has adequate swimming facilities, both indoor and open-air. The Public Baths, Upper Mounts, is a modern establishment, whilst the open-air swimming pool, known as Midsummer Meadow Baths, is a large sheet of water with pleasant surroundings.

The method of treatment at the Upper Mounts (indoor) Baths is by pressure sand filters with a turnover period of three hours with chlorination and chemical treatment. At the Midsummer Meadow (open-air) Baths, heated water from the nearby Electricity Power Station is drawn through a Micro Strainer giving an approximate turnover period of twelve hours; chlorination and chemical treatment is also adopted.

In Northampton, there is also an indoor bath at Barry Road School and a private open-air bath at the Town and County Grammar School for Boys.

Disinfestation Service. Insect problems of all types are dealt with by the municipal disinfestation service. Gammexane and D.D.T. compositions are used and applied by a 30 lb. pressure spray and powder blower. Bedding, etc., is dealt with in a steam disinfector.

Charges: For ordinary dwellinghouses, a flat rate of five shillings per room, with a maximum charge of £2 per house. For infestations of bed bugs and fleas, which are certified by the public health inspectors as requiring attention in the public interest, no charge is made.

Treatment of business premises is carried out by contract or after survey and estimate of cost has been prepared for special solutions which may have to be purchased or made up to deal with the particular problem.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

The information below regarding the eradication of bed bugs is set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

- (1) During 1961, infestations of bed bugs were found in 1 Council house and 13 other houses.
- (2) Methods of disinfestation employed—*see first paragraph.*
- (3) The furniture and effects of tenants from 3 bug-infested houses were treated prior to removal to Council houses.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Disinfestation Officer under the supervision of the public health inspectors.
- (5) Remedial measures are explained to tenants when premises are treated, so as to prevent re-infestation.

Factories. The following table 5 gives particulars of premises on the register and work done under the Factories Act, 1937, in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ...	69	1	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	603	109	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises, but including electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering construction)	9	14	—	—
TOTALS	681	124	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)TABLE 6—*continued*.

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	15	—	14	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	17	—	14	—

3.—Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel	112	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	112	—	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Offensive Trades. At the end of December, 1961, there were three names on the list of proprietors of offensive trades (Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936), viz :—

Fat melter	1
Rag and bone dealers	1
Tripe boiler, fat melter, and gut scraper	1

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. There are no licensed sites in the County Borough. The only problem which arises from time to time is that created by scrap dealers and others who live in caravans and park on vacant land.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials. No flock is manufactured in Northampton, but eleven premises where flock is used are registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. No samples were taken.

Pet Animals. Nine shops were licensed as pet shops. Each licence specifically states the types of animals allowed to be sold. The premises were visited by the public health inspectors and reported on regarding accommodation and general welfare of the animals.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Due to staff shortage this work has been temporarily undertaken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Rodent Control. The full-time Rat-catcher works under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. His advice and help are at the service of the occupier of any dwellinghouse, free of charge, whereas a charge is made in respect of business premises.

Only poisons approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are used.

1,337 visits were made by the Rat-catcher in addition to 233 visits by public health inspectors. There were 212 poison baitings and 1,347 rat bodies were picked up.

A test bait of 10 per cent. of all manholes in the County Borough was carried out from 4th to 7th September, 1961, inclusive. 253 manholes, were baited with sausage rusk, 91 shewed complete takes, 13 partial takes and 149 no takes.

From the evidence of the test bait, 949 manholes were poison baited with Warfarin. In 587 instances takes were recorded, 489 of which were complete takes. The remaining 362 shewed no takes.

This treatment was carried out during the three weeks commencing 2nd October, 1961, with the assistance of the Engineer's Department.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Noise Abatement. With the advent of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, complaints started to come in, principally due, no doubt, to the publicity it was given on television. Most of the complaints were justified and arose from such things as church bells practising, slamming of van doors and shouting of operatives at a late hour, and noises from various factories. It was possible by arbitration to resolve all except one and this unfortunately was the most serious of them all. It related to noise from an engineering firm during the night and at weekends, and whilst every precaution was taken the very nature of the business precluded the possibility of eliminating noise.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The present position of the municipal housing schemes is given below :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1961	73
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1961 (exclusive of 250 temporary bungalows, and houses sold to tenants)	8,402

Other Houses. The following private building operations relating to housing, plans for which had been approved by the Council, were carried out during the year :—

New dwellinghouses (private enterprise)	387
Conversion of houses into flats (number of family units)	14
Alterations and extensions to dwellinghouses	175
New private garages	241
Maisonettes (units)	18
Shops with flats over	6
Conversion of shop to house	1

Individual Unfit Houses.

Number of Demolition Orders made in respect of houses represented during year	12
Number of Demolition Orders substituted for Closing Orders	9
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of houses represented during year	27
Number of houses represented during year, but no order made	1
Number of houses where action was under consideration at end of year	8
	—
Total number of houses represented during year	57
Number of houses outstanding from previous years	41
	—
Total number of houses to be dealt with	98

Number dealt with during year

(a) Closing Orders revoked	2 *
(b) Demolished	13
(c) Closed	26
(d) Undertakings to repair accepted	1
(e) Total	— 42
	—
Number remaining to be dealt with	56
	—

*Closing Orders were also revoked in respect of three other houses closed prior to 1961, making a total of 5 Closing Orders revoked during 1961. (See Repairs to Property on page 38).

Housing (*continued*)*Position at end of year of houses remaining to be dealt with*

(a) To be demolished	28	
(b) To be closed	28	
(c) Total	—	56

(See also *Rehousing*, on page 38).

Unfit Corporation Owned Houses.

Number of Certificates of Unfitness submitted during year ...	3
Number of houses outstanding from previous years	45

Total number to be demolished	48
Number demolished during year	11
Transferred to Clearance Area	17

Number remaining to be demolished at end of year	20
--	----

Position at end of year of houses remaining to be demolished

(a) Number closed pending demolition	17	
(b) Number still occupied	3	
(c) Total	—	20

(See also *Rehousing*, on page 38).

Slum Clearance. The following tabulations shew the position at the end of the year relative to slum clearance:—

Northampton C.B. (Althorp Street and Herbert Street) Clearance Area, 1957

Houses demolished during year	4
Houses closed during year pending demolition	0
Houses demolished in previous years	52
Houses still occupied at end of year	0

Total number of houses in Clearance Area	56
--	----

Northampton C.B. (Fort Street and Moat Street) Clearance Area, 1960

Houses demolished during year	0
Houses closed during year, pending demolition	20
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	19
Houses still occupied at end of year	36

Total number of houses in Clearance Area	75
--	----

Northampton C.B. (Little Cross Street) Clearance Area, 1960

Houses demolished during year	0
House closed during year, pending demolition	0
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	0
Houses still occupied at end of year	3

Total number of houses in Clearance Area	3
--	---

Housing (*continued*)*Northampton C.B. (St. James' Street) Clearance Area, 1961*

Houses demolished during year	4
Houses closed during year pending demolition	2
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	15
Houses still occupied at end of year	25
	—
Total number of houses in Clearance Area	46

Northampton C.B. (Russell Terrace) Clearance Area, 1961

Houses demolished during year	0
Houses closed during year, pending demolition	0
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	7
Houses still occupied at end of year	14
	—
Total number of houses in Clearance Area	21

Rehousing. The following shews the rehousing carried out during the year:—

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
Rehoused from individual unfit houses	121	36
Rehoused from unfit Corporation owned houses	20	9
Rehoused from Clearance Area houses	58	17
	—	—
Totals	199	62

Repairs to Property. Table 4 (page 29) gives particulars of the work of the public health inspectors relative to housing.

Towards the end of 1960, the owner of one property was ordered by the Magistrates to pay £7 15s. 0d. costs and carry out repairs within 56 days. Repairs have not yet been completed and proceedings are again pending.

Some old houses are being given a new lease of life due to a firm of Estate Agents purchasing vacant properties which are closed under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, and repairing and improving them to a standard which enables the Closing Order to be revoked. (See Closing Orders revoked on page 36).

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	8
Number outstanding from previous year	1
	—
Number of applications withdrawn	0
	—
	9

Housing (*continued*)

Number of schedules of disrepair prepared	8
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	2
Number of Undertakings accepted	5
	— 7
Number outstanding at end of year	2
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled during year...	0

Overcrowding. Cases of overcrowding continue to be brought to notice. There were 6 known cases, involving 37 persons, at the end of 1961, most of them being of a minor character when measured by legal standards (Section 77, Housing Act, 1957).

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. On 10th January, 1962, the waiting list for Council houses comprised 1,532 applicants, classified as follows :—

In rooms, no children	127
In rooms, one child	214
In rooms, two or more children	107
Single persons	97
Tenants of houses	679
Resident outside the County Borough	175
Applicants for flats	112
Applicants awaiting marriage	21
	<hr/>
Total	1,532

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1961 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	577
(2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense	47
(3) Number of unfit Corporation owned houses in respect of which Certificates of Unfitness were submitted	3
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	107

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	60
--	----

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*A.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	50
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	64
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

Housing (*continued*)

B.—Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	21
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	27
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were substituted for Demolition Orders	0
(5) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings to repair were accepted	1

C.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—*Housing Act, 1957.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	6
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein	37†
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	37†
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	‡

† Equivalent number of units = 29½ and 33 respectively.

‡ See paragraph on “ Overcrowding ” on page 39.

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. “ Sanitary Circumstances ” for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited dwellings in the County Borough on 31st December, 1961, was 35,243. For a population of 104,320 this is equivalent to an average of 2.9 persons per dwelling.

It is recorded that 2,230 questionnaires were answered for the Town Clerk’s Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies. At the end of 1961, the following entries were in the register kept under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:—

Dairy premises	3
Milk dealers	150

All the dealers are licensed to use the special designation T.T. (Pasteurised), Pasteurised or Sterilised.

225 samples of milk were submitted for examination, viz: 78 tuberculin tested (pasteurised), 101 pasteurised, and 46 sterilised.

All the pasteurised and tuberculin tested (pasteurised) samples were submitted to the phosphatase test and only one tuberculin tested (pasteurised) failed to reach the required standard. All the samples of sterilised milk were subjected to the turbidity test and were satisfactory.

11 samples of pasteurised and 8 T.T. (pasteurised) failed the Methylene Blue test. These were chiefly from one source in another County Borough. Investigation revealed that the probable cause was attributable to three things: firstly lack of adequate supervision at the dairy, secondly the conveyance of crates of milk on an open vehicle in hot weather, and thirdly the lack of adequate refrigeration at the depot where they were stored prior to retail delivery.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. No samples of ordinary raw milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Food Premises. The estimated number of food premises in the County Borough is as follows:—

Grocers and dairy shops	433
Butchers	145
Fishmongers and poulterers	44
Greengrocers	108
Bread and flour confectioners	55
Confectioners	91
Chemists	44
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	109
Licensed premises	308
Other food shops	91
Total	<u>1,428</u>

Of these, 663 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. There are also 3 dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

During the year, 5 butchers premises and 81 ice cream premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Meat and Food Inspection. (Tables 6 and 7). There was an overall increase of 15,843 animals in the slaughterhouse throughput compared with 1960. The numbers of cattle, calves and sheep and lambs increased by 2,058, 253 and 14,206 respectively, whilst the number of pigs and cows decreased by 212 and 462 respectively.

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES	TOTALS
Number killed	15,622	1,676	1,708	73,515	18,629	—	111,150
Number inspected ...	15,622	1,676	1,708	73,515	18,629	—	111,150
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	12	3	3	18	14	—	50
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,746	795	11	101	938	—	5,591
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.1	47.6	0.8	0.2	5.1	—	5.1

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)TABLE 6—*continued*.

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES	TOTALS
<i>Tuberculosis</i> <i>only</i> :— Whole carcasses condemned	6	4	—	—	1	—	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	73	73	—	—	488	—	634
Percentage of the number inspected af- fected with tuberculosis	0.5	4.5	—	—	2.6	—	0.6
<i>Cysticercosis</i> :— Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases sub- mitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat inspection was carried out by a full time meat inspector. Weekend and holiday inspections were covered by a rota, worked by the meat inspector and two other public health inspectors.

100 per cent. inspection of all animals was maintained. The percentage of bovines affected with tuberculosis is higher than it would normally be due to the fact that reactors found in the area of the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are slaughtered in the Borough.

Liaison exists with the Divisional Veterinary Officer whereby details of incidence of tuberculosis in cattle are reported to him.

Other foods condemned included a small percentage of the throughput of wet fish, due to delay on the railway during warm weather, and tins, jars, and packets of foodstuffs, mainly from provision merchants. Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by incineration in the Corporation incinerator at West Bridge Depot. (*See Table 7, page 44*).

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.
UN SOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	7	13	3	17
Beef, imported	—	1	3	7
Mutton, home killed	—	12	2	12
Mutton, imported	—	1	0	14
Offal, home killed	26	19	2	8
Offal, imported	—	1	2	6
Pork, home killed	3	2	2	24
Pork, imported	—	—	2	11
Veal, home killed	—	3	3	18
Bacon	—	5	0	17
Fish, wet	—	9	1	10
Poultry and game	—	1	4	6
Sausages	—	—	1	16
Dripping.....	—	3	2	0
TOTAL	39	18	0	26

8,162 tins and jars of food were also surrendered.
3,281 surrender notes were issued in connection with the above unsound food.
There were no seizures.

Seizure of Unsound Food. There were no seizures, but 3,281 surrender notes were issued—1,555 for meat, etc., from slaughterhouses and 1,726 for tins, etc., of food (*see* Table 7 above).

Slaughterhouses. There were eight slaughterhouses on the register, *viz:*—

Cattlemarket
14 Military Road
1A Oliver Street
Ransome Road
8 Regent Square
St. Andrew's Hospital
38 Sandhill Road
64 Wellington Street
All are in regular use.

The appointed day under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, for the County Borough is 1st January, 1963, by which time it is anticipated that there will be no more than six slaughterhouses in use. The Corporation owned abattoir at the Cattlemarket is to be closed and new premises built by the Butchers' Slaughtering Co. (Northampton) Ltd. on an adjoining site.

The occupiers of the slaughterhouses avail themselves of the Disinfection Service and monthly anti-fly spraying is carried out at each of the premises from April to October at a charge of 5s. 0d. per visit.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

In addition to the meat produced from these slaughterhouses, there are four depots from which home killed and imported meat and offal is distributed :—

Abington Square (2 depots)
Wellingborough Road
Main Road, Far Cotton

Slaughter of Animals. At the end of 1961, the names of 46 slaughtermen were on the register kept under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 to 1958.

Five slaughterhouses have already approved type stunning boxes installed.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. This Order requires the licensing of all plant and equipment used for boiling waste foods prior to being fed to animals and poultry, except in respect of such plant and equipment operated by persons having not more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry who boil waste foods for feeding on their premises to their own stock. Broadly speaking, the conditions to be fulfilled concern the satisfactory layout of the premises and suitable means for sterilising the waste food.

15 licences were in operation, and conditions in all cases were satisfactory and co-operation good.

Bakehouses. Thirty-six visits were paid to the 32 bakehouses on the register. More time should have been devoted to this work, but the shortage of staff made it impossible.

Ice Cream. At the end of 1961, the following registrations of ice cream premises under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were in operation :—

GROUP I.	Storing and selling prepacked ice cream	492
GROUP II.	Storing and selling bulk ice cream	44
GROUP III.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling cold mix ice cream	6
GROUP IV.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling hot mix ice cream	3
	Total	<u>545</u>

Food Poisoning. 1 case of food poisoning was notified under Section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in Northampton County Borough.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Sampling of Food and Drugs. 55 samples (including 50 informal) were taken by the public health inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Normally this work is done on a rota and samples are taken on a basis of 3 per 1,000 population, at least one-third being milks, but owing to shortage of staff the programme had to be seriously curtailed.

Sampling includes enforcement of the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the various food standards regulations.

The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 8. 11 samples (20 per cent.) were found to be not genuine.

(See also Complaints and Contraventions, below).

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE
Cakes, fish	—	—	2	—
Confectionery	—	—	11	6
Crab, dressed	—	—	1	—
Cream, dairy	—	—	1	—
Flour, self-raising	1	—	1	—
Ice-cream	—	—	3	1
Milk	3	—	—	—
Pastes, spreads, etc.	—	—	5	—
Pasty, Cornish	—	—	1	—
Preserves	—	—	2	—
Pudding, Christmas	—	—	1	—
Sauces	—	—	8	—
Sausages	—	—	8	1
Soft drinks	1	1	3	1
Soup	—	—	1	—
Suet, shredded beef	—	—	2	1
Totals	5	1	50	10

Complaints and Contraventions. 24 infringements, 13 resulting from complaints, were reported to the Committee, details of which are as follows:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Bun, cream,—not real cream

Cake, cherry, containing screw

Caramels, milk, deficient in butter fat

REMARKS

Warning letter to vendor

Warning letter to bakers

Warning letter to manufacturer

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955	REMARKS
Chocolate, milk cream line deficient in chocolate	Warning letter to manufacturer
Cod, fillet, containing worms	Warning letter to vendor
Doughnuts, cream,—not real cream (informal samples 11, 25 & 26)	Warning letters to vendors
Drink, whole lemon, deficient in fruit juice and sugar	Formal sample taken
Drink, whole lemon, deficient in fruit juice	Warning letter to manufacturer
Eggs, unfit for human consumption	Legal proceedings instituted—case dismissed
Ice-cream, with vermicelli chocolate, deficient of fat	Warning letter to manufacturer
Loaf, sliced, containing price skewer	Warning letter to vendor
Loaf, wholemeal, containing nail	Warning letter to bakers
Milk, containing glass splinters	Legal proceedings instituted and dairy fined £10 with costs of £6 14s. 0d.
Milk, containing snail	Legal proceedings pending
Milk bottle, dirty inside	Warning letter to dairy
Peanuts, containing screw	Warning letter to vendor
Pie, pork, containing mouldy filling	Warning letter to vendor
Pie, steak and kidney, containing mouldy filling	Warning letter to vendor
Pineapple, tin of, containing bandage	Legal proceedings instituted and suppliers fined £5 and costs
Sausage meat, pork, deficient in meat	Warning letter to manufacturer
Suet, shredded beef, rancid	Legal proceedings pending
Swiss roll, containing wasp	Warning letter to manufacturer

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Measles. 3,309 notifications of measles were received.

Whooping Cough. 26 notifications of whooping cough were received.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough. The number of children under five years of age immunised against whooping cough was 1,383. This figure includes children immunised with combined diphtheria-pertussis and triple antigen (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis) prophylactics.

Prophylactic whooping cough material is available for the use of general practitioners free of charge on application to the Health Office.

Influenza. This is not a notifiable disease, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. 15 deaths were certified as due to influenza, giving a death-rate of 0·14.

Anthrax. 2 notifications of anthrax were received. One of the notifications referred to a resident of the Administrative County of Northampton who was receiving treatment at the General Hospital.

Meningococcal Infection. 1 notification of meningococcal infection was received.

Paratyphoid Fever. 1 notification of paratyphoid fever was received.

Acute Poliomyelitis. There were no cases of acute poliomyelitis.

It will be noted from the next table that 86·8 per cent. of persons born between 1943 and 1961, and 61·9 per cent. of persons born between 1933 and 1942, have been immunised and consequently it would be most unlikely that an outbreak would occur in persons of these age-groups.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis. In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Health, poliomyelitis immunisation was available to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years and to expectant mothers.

The clinic was continued every Friday evening from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., but attendances were small except for a period during May, June and July when the numbers rose to a maximum of 500 persons at one session. This rise was no doubt due to the outbreaks of poliomyelitis in other parts of the country. All these immunisations were carried out by medical officers assisted by health visitors, clinic nurses and clerks of the Health Department.

The Minister of Health has indicated that persons over 40 years of age may be immunised by their own doctor, if it is considered advisable by the doctor.

Arrangements also exist whereby eligible persons may be immunised by their own doctors, if desired.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

The following table gives the position at the end of 1961:—

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

Age Group	Approx. Number in Age Group	Number Immunised					% of Age Group Immunised
		One Injection	Two Injections	Three Injections	Four Injections	Total	
1943-1961	27,000	190	3,024	12,764	7,470	23,448	86·8
1933-1942	12,000	153	1,571	5,711	—	7,435	61·9
1920-1932	27,000	95	2,034	3,825	—	5,954	22·1
Totals ...	66,000	438	6,629	22,300	7,470	36,837	55·8

Dysentery. 38 cases of dysentery were notified, compared with 191 in 1960. All were stated to be Sonne dysentery.

Generally the most efficient control of this troublesome complaint is the "clean hands campaign." Propaganda pamphlets are available and have been distributed freely as necessary.

Erysipelas. 5 cases of erysipelas were notified.

Smallpox. 4 smallpox contacts were under surveillance in Northampton County Borough.

Vaccination against Smallpox. Under the arrangements in accordance with the National Health Service there were 710 vaccinations (including 372 under one year of age) and 225 re-vaccinations. No cases were specially reported of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from other complications of vaccination.

377 of the children mentioned in the previous paragraph were vaccinated at the clinic held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

In the Autumn of 1961, the usual precautions were taken to offer vaccination to members of the staff, whose duties involve risk, and 45 took advantage.

Scarlet Fever. 43 notifications of scarlet fever were received.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

Diphtheria. No cases of diphtheria were notified. There have been only two cases during the last twelve years and the last diphtheria death occurred in 1946.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. The number of children under five years of age immunised against diphtheria in 1961 was 1,515 ; similarly, 7 children aged between five and fifteen were dealt with, making a total of 1,522 who completed the course. 721 children received reinforcing injections.

It is estimated that 37 per cent. of the children under fifteen years of age have had a course of immunisation in the last five years. (This is known as the immunity index).

Immunising material is available to general practitioners free of charge on application to the Health Office.

Pneumonia. 37 notifications of primary or post-influenzal pneumonia were received. 62 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia, giving a death-rate from this cause of 0.59.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 18 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 10.0. Only 13 of these cases were residents of Northampton County Borough. All of the confinements had taken place in institutions and all the women were treated in hospital. (Due to efficient treatment now available, these figures are merely of academic significance).

Venereal Diseases. The Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General Hospital is under the administrative control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital are given on page 22.

New cases from Northampton County Borough totalled 152 (3 syphilis, 50 gonorrhœa, and 99 other conditions).

Cancer. The number of cancer deaths in Northampton was 221 giving a local death-rate from this cause of 2.1 ; for England and Wales it was 2.2 (for details see page 16 and Table B).

Bacteriology. All bacteriological work for the Health Department is done at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

Disinfection. The number of disinfections carried out at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 26. These consisted mainly of rags for export and bedding.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													
	ALL AGES	AGES (IN YEARS)												
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Not Known
Anthrax	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	38	2	3	2	4	12	2	3	8	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3309	102	305	429	479	456	75	5	5	3	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	37	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	2	11	15	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	2	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	43	—	2	6	9	23	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	26	2	1	8	2	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—														
Respiratory	27	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	7	4	6	3	—	—
Other Forms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	3511	105	309	445	489	472	80	16	40	13	22	19	1	—

The above figures allow for corrections in diagnosis and include non-civilian cases. (See Sections VI. and VII. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g., diphtheria, malaria, smallpox).

VII.—TUBERCULOSIS

General Remarks. During the year under review only two of the deaths which occurred in the County Borough of Northampton were certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis. From this it might be reasonable to suppose that tuberculosis is not now a very great problem. In actual fact, very much more is now being done to care for those who contract the disease and to prevent tuberculosis than was possible twenty years ago when the death rate was about thirty times as great as now. Profiting by the discovery of the antibiotic, Streptomycin, in 1944 by Waksman & Stevens, and then later the realisation that both Para-amino Salicylic Acid and Isoniazid possessed very marked anti-tuberculous properties, has enabled those waging the campaign against tuberculosis to produce very encouraging results. From the public health point of view, any persons with the germs of tuberculosis in their sputum must be considered a potential danger to the community.

Vaccination against tuberculosis appears to be remarkably effective, but it is not yet known how long the enhanced immunity acquired by this procedure will last ; neither can the attitude of the public to B.C.G. vaccination be forecast when the time comes when they will neither remember, nor fear, the disease.

For the time being, every effort should be made to persuade all parents to have their children vaccinated against tuberculosis before they become infected with the tubercle bacillus. In the 1940's this seemed to be something which was little more than a vision, but today it is coming well within the bounds of accomplishment. There are, however, still a considerable number of children who were Mantoux positive at the time of examination by the School Medical Officers, the positive Mantoux indicating that these children had already been infected by the tubercle bacillus. The next phase in the preventative campaign must be to try and get hold of all children and immunise them before infection has occurred.

Chest Clinic. Details of the sessions held at the Chest Clinic are given on pages 21 and 22.

The following relates to some of the anti-tuberculosis work during 1961 :—

Consultations	6,949
New out-patients	4,713
Number of contacts of new cases examined	263
Contacts examined of patients previously notified	618
Mantoux positive children found at school and their family contacts	272
Mantoux tests	507
X-ray examinations: Radiographic film	7,206
Fluorographic screen	11
Pathological specimens	1,839
Home visits: By health visitors	84
By medical staff	191
Total number of attendances by patients	9,049

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

Notifications. (Tables 11 to 14, pages 53 to 55). During the year, 30 persons were notified for the first time as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 27 cases were respiratory and 3 non-respiratory. Their age groups and classification are shewn in Tables 12 and 13. In addition, 12 cases already notified in other areas came into the County Borough.

Table 14 gives the occupations of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

Deaths. (Tables 10 to 13, pages 53 and 54). The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population were as follows :—

	NO. OF DEATH-RATES	
	DEATHS	RATES
Respiratory tuberculosis	2	0·02
Other forms	1	0·01
Totals	3	0·03

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales was 0·07 (respiratory 0·06, other forms 0·01), which is the lowest recorded.

The death-rate for all forms for Northampton County Borough is also the lowest ever recorded.

Table 10 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

TABLE 10. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.
TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ...	0·24	0·20	0·18	0·15	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·09	0·08	0·07
Northampton	0·29	0·24	0·23	0·13	0·22	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·12	0·03

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

YEARS	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	RESPIR-ATORY	NON-RES-PIRATORY	TOTALS	RESPIR-ATORY	NON-RES-PIRATORY	TOTALS
1952	103	16	119	26	4	30
1953	69	14	83	21	4	25
1954	61	12	73	21	3	24
1955	83	13	96	12	1	13
1956	65	12	77	20	2	22
1957	52	8	60	8	3	11
1958	51	5	56	10	1	11
1959	32	8	40	11	—	11
1960	31	7	38	12	—	12
1961	27	3	30	2	1	3

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.
TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
35—45 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 years	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	19	8	2	1	2	—	—	1

TABLE 13. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.
TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION	NOTIFIED CASES			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS	19	8	27	—	—	—
OTHER FORMS :—						
Meninges and Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritoneum and Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	1	1	2	—	—	—
Totals	21	9	30	—	—	—

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

TABLE 14. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE.

OCCUPATION	NEW CASES	OCCUPATION	NEW CASES
Shoe Operatives :—		Housewife	4
(a) Clicker	—	Infant	3
(b) Laster	3	Labourer	1
(c) Finisher	—	Lorry Driver	1
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman ...	—	Milk Roundsman	1
(e) Warehouse and General ...	1	Schoolchild	2
(f) Female Worker	—	Shop Assistant	2
	4	Solicitor	1
Company Secretary	1	Student	1
Electrician	1	Taxi Driver	1
Factory Worker.....	1	Retired	2
Gardener	1	Total	27

Revision of Register. The names of 43 notified persons were removed from the register in 1961, as the patients were regarded as having recovered.

On 31st December, 1961, there were 580 names on the tuberculosis register.

Park Workers. Two men were employed on light duties under this scheme throughout the year.

Housing. Housing has always been an important preventive factor in the incidence and spread of tuberculosis. The co-operation of the Housing Committee in providing better living conditions, therefore, is invaluable. In December, 1961, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 278.

Care Work. The Care Committee again provided holidays for several long term patients and ex-patients in poor health.

Thirty-two patients received extra milk free of charge and grants for clothing, special needs and comforts were made.

Christmas gifts were sent to all patients in hospital.

The Committee sends representatives to the bi-annual conference of Northamptonshire Care Committees. Details of the Committee's work is contained in their own report.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

B.C.G. Vaccination. During the year, 1,825 persons (tuberculin negative) were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. 186 of these were contacts, and 1,639 were school children (including 286 children attending non-maintained schools).

B.C.G. vaccination continued to be available to the following groups :—

- (i) children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays;
- (ii) children who are approaching 13 years of age and can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age;
- (iii) children of 14 years of age and older; and
- (iv) students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education.

Circular No. 6/61 dated 30th January, 1961, was received from the Ministry of Health stating that the Minister approved the extension of the arrangements for B.C.G. vaccination, at the discretion of the local authority, to school children aged 10 years or more with the intention of permitting B.C.G. vaccination at an earlier age than 13 years where this appeared to be justified by the risk of tuberculous infection during later school life.

Mass Miniature Radiography. Extracts from the report on the seventh survey held in Northampton County Borough during 1958 were given on pages 55 and 56 of the Annual Report for 1958. No survey took place in 1959, 1960 or 1961.

The Unit is managed by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and operates from headquarters in Northampton.

Comparative figures for each of the surveys in Northampton County Borough are recorded below:—

SURVEY	DATE	PERSONS EXAMINED	ACTIVE CASES FOUND		NEW CASES PER 1,000 EXAMINED
			TOTAL	NEW ONLY	
First	1945/6	14,544	79	76	5·22
Second	1946/7	12,242	36	34	2·78
Third	1947/8	12,585	25	25	1·99
Fourth	1949	13,493	29	27	2·00
Fifth	1952	27,962	55	55	1·97
Sixth	1955	27,081	47	46	1·70
Seventh	1958	36,684	18	17	0·46

These surveys do not include factories where special investigations are made.

VIII.—MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

Registration of Births. 1,797 live births were registered, the birth-rate being 17·2, compared with 17·4 for England and Wales.

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 203.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Live Births Registered	915	882	1797
Stillbirths Registered	20	18	38
*Total Births Registered	935	900	1835
Live Births Notified	1760	1725	3485
Stillbirths Notified	50	38	88
†Total Births Notified	1810	1763	3573

* 1,409 (76·8 per cent.) of the total *registered* births occurred in institutions.

† 3,146 (88·1 per cent.) of the total *notified* births occurred in institutions.

Notification of Births. It is a statutory requirement under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for births to be notified within thirty-six hours to the Medical Officer of Health by any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth. This, of course, is in addition to registration.

3,485 live births were notified.

Stillbirths. A “stillborn child” is a child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother breathe or shew any sign of life.

38 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 20·7 per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered, compared with 18·7 for England and Wales.

88 stillbirths were notified, 50 relating to mothers from surrounding areas. The remaining 38 stillbirths were investigated. 10 of these occurred in primigravida. In 23 cases labour was premature.

Infant Mortality. There were 48 deaths under one year of age, the infant mortality being 26·7 per thousand live births registered. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 21·4, the lowest ever recorded in this country. Table 16 gives the infant mortality for England and Wales and Northampton for the last ten years for comparison.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table 17.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)TABLE 16. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ...	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4
Northampton	21.8	23.2	20.2	17.7	24.1	16.5	19.1	23.4	20.2	26.7

TABLE 17. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1957—1961.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	5	4	12	9	7
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	2
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	2	5	6	7
Violence	—	1*	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes, including Premature Birth	14	22	20	19	31
TOTAL DEATHS	25	30	38	34	48
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1514	1573	1625	1686	1797
INFANT MORTALITY	16.5	19.1	23.4	20.2	26.7

* This violent death was not caused by motor vehicle accident.

Neonatal Mortality. There were 39 deaths of infants under four weeks of age. The neonatal mortality per thousand live births was thus 21.7, compared with 15.5 for England and Wales.

Perinatal Mortality. There were 37 deaths of infants under one week of age. The perinatal mortality (38 stillbirths plus 37 deaths under one week) per thousand total live and stillbirths was 40.9, compared with 32.0 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. According to the tabulation received from the Registrar-General, no maternal deaths were assigned to Northampton County Borough (*see* clause 30 in Table B on page 19). The maternal mortality per thousand total births for England and Wales was 0.33. Table 18 gives the rates for the last ten years for comparison.

TABLE 18. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1952—1961.
MATERNAL MORTALITY* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ...	0.72	0.76	0.69	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.33
Northampton	—	0.65	1.41	—	1.39	—	0.62	—	—	—

* Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Health Visiting. Four whole-time health visitors were on the staff at the end of 1961, which was seventeen below establishment. Their time was also partly devoted to work in the School Health Service and tuberculosis visiting under a co-ordinated scheme.

Their work is summarised below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

To expectant mothers :—

First visits	939
Total visits	1,011

To children under one year of age :—

First visits	1,632
Total visits	9,084

To children aged one and under two years :—

Total visits	1,681
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To children aged two but under five years :—

Total visits	3,386
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To tuberculous households :—

Total visits	86
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To other cases :—

Total visits	177
--------------------	-----

To children under five years :—

Total number visited	5,646
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To families or households :—

Total number visited	4,904
----------------------------	-------

Doctors contacted by health visitors

9

Health visitors contacted by doctors

4

The lack of health visitors has prevented any arrangements for them to work in conjunction with a particular general medical practitioner or groups of practitioners.

Clinic Nurses. Owing to the number of resignations of health visitors and the difficulty in obtaining replacements, clinic nurses have been appointed as a temporary measure. Eight full-time clinic nurses were on the staff at the end of 1961.

Health of Children. The lack of health visitors has prevented any extension of their work beyond the mothers and children under five, but in the normal course of their duties they pay particular attention to problem families.

As required by the Minister in circular 27/54 it is recorded that 34 problem families were under constant supervision. There were also 50 families requiring extra attention.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Child Welfare Centres. A summary of the 1961 statistics is given below :—

Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority and who at their first attendance were under one year of age	1,531
Total number of children under five years of age who attended	4,177
Total attendances	44,855
Average number of children per weekly session	63
Average number of mothers per weekly session	53

Concern is expressed at the risk of possible infection in child welfare centres where the number of mothers exceeds 50, plus children, during the course of a session. During the year, the average attendance of mothers has exceeded 50 at eight of the fifteen centres.

Table 19 (below) gives the average attendances and consultations at the fifteen child welfare centres.

TABLE 19. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE	DAY OF MEETING	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK					Average Number seen by Doctor per Session
		Mothers	Children under 1 year	Children 1—2 years	Children 2—5 years	Total Children under 5 years	
Abington Avenue ...	Thursday ...	67	50	12	19	81	21
Broadmead	Monday	78	58	17	21	96	20
Dallington	Monday	46	33	13	7	53	10
Doddridge Memorial	Wednesday	72	58	13	13	84	20
Far Cotton	Monday	65	53	18	6	77	13
Kings Heath	Thursday ...	51	36	12	18	66	12
Kingsley Park	Monday	51	41	13	10	64	17
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday ...	103	80	19	16	115	13
St. David's	Friday	39	33	9	5	47	9
*St. Giles' Street	Monday	30	22	6	5	33	8
*St. Giles' Street	Tuesday	46	31	12	12	55	10
*St. Giles' Street	Wednesday	53	40	10	8	58	10
*St. Giles' Street	Thursday ...	31	23	7	6	36	8
*St. Giles' Street	Friday	31	22	7	10	39	9
Wheatfield Road	Friday	31	19	10	7	36	9
Totals		794	599	178	163	940	189†

* Held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre, erected by Corporation in 1936 ; remainder held on hired premises.

† The decrease in the numbers seen by Doctors is due to the fact that immunisations are now carried out at special sessions held at some centres every month.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association has 140 members. One of their main activities is to help at the fifteen child welfare centres previously mentioned.

A free copy of the Baby Book issued by the National Baby Week Council is given to every new mother.

The Association is also responsible for the Mothers' Club which is held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from September to April, and has very good attendances. The mothers, who pay a small fee for each session of twelve weeks, are taught dressmaking and other crafts. Coffee mornings and Bring and Buy Sales are held in addition to an Exhibition of Work done at the Club.

Maternity Homes. There are two registered nursing homes and one exempt from registration in the County Borough (*see* page 25). Four visits of inspection were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Midwives. 44 midwives were practising in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1961, as follows:—

Domiciliary (including 2 administrative staff)	6
St. Edmund's Maternity Unit	8
Barratt Maternity Home	23
Other maternity homes	7
	—
Total	44
	—

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics. All the above midwives held a certificate of competence in the use of gas-air analgesic apparatus.

Out of the 426 district cases, analgesics were administered in 374 (88·0 per cent.). There are six sets of apparatus for district use.

Domiciliary Midwifery. The Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing undertake domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the County Borough Council by agreement under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

All cases are booked by general practitioner obstetricians.

(Table 20 shews the number of domiciliary cases attended by midwives during the last six years).

TABLE 20. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1956—1961.
DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

YEAR	TOTAL CASES ATTENDED
1956	338
1957	365
1958	368
1959	405
1960	405
1961	426

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

In Northampton the Queen's Institute of District Nursing operates an 'On Call Night Rota' system. This rota is revised each day and midwives called out during the night are given time off the following day, if this is at all practicable.

Early Discharges from Maternity Units. Generally the necessity for early discharges are recognised and the system whereby the Hospital Officers contact the Domiciliary Midwives works fairly smoothly. There are however odd cases brought to my notice where the discharge has been effected at very short notice so that there is no time for the usual precautions to be taken. Sometimes it would appear the Hospital Officer was not aware of the necessity of these precautions being taken before the discharge was effected and, consequently, the Domiciliary Midwives had no chance to agree or otherwise ("fait accompli"). Certainly the willingness of the mother alone should not be the only factor to determine the suitability of the home circumstances.

In brief, the matter is one for co-ordination and agreement that no discharge should be made at less than twenty-four hours notice.

A co-ordinating service could be set up in this Department, whereby a notice of early discharge from a maternity unit could be investigated relative to home circumstances, availability of Home Help, and preparedness of the Domiciliary Midwife to accept the patient. A report accepting or declining the patient could be available within a few hours.

The following case illustrates the difficulties :—

MRS. X

A neighbour of the above woman telephoned me on Wednesday morning, 18th October, 1961. He explained that he was in the habit of conveying Mrs. X's child, aged 3 years, to a nursery school each morning (this child is backward). On this occasion he found Mrs. X had been returned on Tuesday, 17th October, from the maternity unit where she had her baby on the previous Sunday, 15th October. He further explained that the woman's husband was very seriously ill in hospital and apart from her mother, aged 70 years, she was alone.

The District Midwife was not informed until Tuesday evening, 17th October, and visited on Wednesday morning. No request had been made for the services of a Home Help and from a conversation with the Almoner at the maternity unit it was gathered that she was not aware of this early discharge. The patient's own doctor was contacted by me and he visited on Thursday.

Investigation shewed that Mrs. X had booked her own doctor but had been sent into a maternity unit because of complications. It is thought that this point alone would have negated an early discharge.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Ante-natal and Post-natal Work. Domiciliary cases are attended by their family doctor and under the instruction of the doctor the midwives undertake certain clinical work. There were 153 clinical sessions, when 3,608 attendances were made by 884 expectant mothers.

As this last figure is very different from the total number of domiciliary confinements, shewn in Table 20 as 426, I have caused some inquiry to be made resulting in the following explanation :—

- A. 94 attended the clinic once—they were booked for maternity unit confinement and early discharge
- B. 113 transferred to maternity unit before or during confinement due to complications
- C. 6 moved out of Borough
- D. 4 for domiciliary and social reasons transferred to maternity unit
- E. 9 cancelled bookings due to abortions

Summary.

The total of the above A. to E.	226
Total domiciliary confinements	426
Total not yet confined	232
Total	884

A special clinic attended by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare gives one session a week for special cases:—

Ante-natal cases	2
Post-natal cases	2
Blood tests	1,864

NOTE: All cases booked for confinement at the Barratt Maternity Home receive their ante-natal care at the Barratt Home Clinic; patients booked for St. Edmund's Maternity Unit attend the Ante-natal Clinic at that hospital; these Ante-natal Clinics are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

Mothercraft classes were held throughout the year and were attended by 373 mothers. Instruction in relaxation is included.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Dental Treatment. Children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated by the dental officer free of charge. One session each week is set apart for this work.

Table 21 shews the numbers dealt with during 52 sessions and the forms of treatment.

TABLE 21. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK.

	EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	TOTALS
<i>Number of Patients provided with Dental Care:—</i>			
Examined	19	163	182
Treatment needed	19	138	157
Treated	18	134	152
Made dentally fit	7	124	131
<i>Numbers of Dental Treatments provided:—</i>			
Scalings and gum treatment ...	3	1	4
Fillings	24	147	171
Silver nitrate treatment	—	355	355
Crowns or inlays	—	—	—
Extractions	65	159	224
<i>Dentures provided:—</i>			
Full upper or lower	5	—	5
Partial upper or lower	8	—	8
Dentures repaired	—	—	—
Radiographs	3	—	3

Radiographs are made as required. The dental officer examines them and on occasions seeks advice from the Consultant Dental Surgeon, Northampton General Hospital.

Dentures are made at a local prosthetic laboratory.

Care of Premature Infants. 169 premature infants (*i.e.*, babies weighing 5½ lb. or less at birth) born to mothers normally resident in Northampton County Borough were notified and were the subject of special investigations.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

TABLE 22. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

	DOMICILIARY	HOSPITAL OR NURSING HOME	TOTAL
Premature Live Births	23	123	146
Premature Stillbirths	2	21	23
Total Premature Births ...	25	144	169
Premature Births surviving first month of life	20	97	117

These figures shew that 117 of the 146 (80·1 per cent.) County Borough babies born alive survived the first month.

Cots, bedding, blankets, hot water bottles, and clothing are available on loan for such infants nursed at home.

Immunisation. The number of children under five years of age who completed the full course of injections during the year was :—

Diphtheria	139
Whooping cough	7
Triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus)...	1,376
Total immunisations	<u>1,522</u>
These immunisations were carried out as follows :—	
General practitioners	277
Clinics (under the maternity and child welfare scheme).....	1,158
School Clinic	87
Total immunisations	<u>1,522</u>

Smallpox. In an attempt to increase the infant vaccination “acceptance rate,” arrangements are made for children under five years of age to be vaccinated at the infant welfare centres. 377 children were vaccinated in this way.

The immunisations carried out in the child welfare clinics are for the convenience of mothers and children and are additional to the ordinary immunisation clinics.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children. Special arrangements are made for each individual case and the health visitors advise as necessary.

(See also "Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes" on page 84).

Nurseries and Child Minders. At the end of 1961, three daily minders (providing for 44 children) were on the register kept under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. Regular visits were paid by members of the staff.

Distribution of Welfare Foods. The distribution of national dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamin A and D tablets, and orange juice is operated from a Main Distribution Centre at the Covered Market, Sheep Street, and also at twelve infant welfare centres. Two whole-time assistants are employed at the Main Centre and voluntary workers, with occasional help from the staff of this Department, carry out the distribution from the infant welfare centres. All ordering, accounting, etc., is carried out in the Health Department.

During 1961, the following quantities of welfare foods were issued to beneficiaries :—

COMMODITY	MAIN CENTRE	OUTLYING CENTRES	TOTAL
National dried milk (tins)	19,202	7,960	27,162
Cod liver oil (bottles)	2,810	2,319	5,129
Vitamin A and D tablets (packets) ...	3,440	1,066	4,506
Orange juice (bottles)	23,677	15,912	39,589

The Minister of Health ruled that from 1st June, 1961, the following welfare foods were to be sold at prices covering cost :—

Cod Liver Oil	1s. 0d. (previously free)
Vitamin A & D Tablets.....	6d. (previously free)
Orange Juice	1s. 6d. (previously 5d.)

Since this date there has been a very sharp fall of approximately two-thirds in the sale of cod liver oil, vitamin A & D tablets and orange juice.

IX. MENTAL DISORDER

Mental Health Act, 1959. The Act came into force on 1st November, 1960.

Proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been approved by the Northampton County Borough Council and the Minister of Health on the future structure of the Council's Mental Health Service, which includes provision of services to meet the needs of the mentally disordered in the community and to make the services known and available to those who are in need of them. To enable this to be done it is envisaged that considerable additional staff and office accommodation will be required, together with residential accommodation, Junior and Senior Training Centres, and facilities for home training of the mentally disordered.

In furtherance of these proposals an additional assistant medical officer of health was appointed to the Health Department with duties mainly concerned with mental health.

Towards the end of the year a start was made in drawing up a schedule of requirements for a Senior Training Centre. This schedule will enable the Architect to plan the building, due to be commenced in the financial year 1962/63.

Four medical officers in this Department and six general medical practitioners, having satisfied the professional advisory panel appointed by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board that they possess special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder, have been approved by the Local Health Authority under the Mental Health (Hospital and Guardianship) Regulations, 1960, for the purposes of Section 28 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. These medical practitioners are able to examine patients and sign the medical recommendations required for the purposes of an application for admission to hospital.

SUBNORMALITY AND SEVERE SUBNORMALITY

Statistics. Twenty-three new cases were notified from the following sources :—

Local Education Authority	3
Other sources	20
	—
Total	23
	—

These were dealt with as follows :—

Placed under supervision	22
Not regarded as defective	—
Admitted to hospital	1
	—
Total	23
	—

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

There were 433 persons on the register of mental patients at 31st December, 1961; these were classed as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In hospitals and homes	58	69	127
Under Guardianship Orders	—	—	—
Under supervision	157	149	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	215	218	433
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Supervision. Local health authorities are responsible for the care, supervision, and training of mentally handicapped persons. The main path whereby such persons come to the notice of officers of this local health authority has hitherto been notification of unsuitability for education by the local education authority. The trend now is for these children to be known about much earlier and the agencies responsible are health visitors and infant welfare clinics. This is a development to be welcomed.

Most mentally handicapped persons known to this Authority continue to live in their own homes and receive visits of supervision. Some, however, require hospital accommodation and there were eight on the waiting list at the end of 1961.

Parents are encouraged to, and do, come to the Mental Welfare Officer for advice or assistance regarding their particular child or adult. It is important that those surrounding a mentally handicapped person should be helped to understand and deal with his nature, so that he may be given the best chance of developing. Parents of severely subnormal children, who receive our special consideration, welcome the visits of the Mental Welfare Officers and many problems are talked over and solutions reached.

The following summarises the work carried out:—

Visits to cases	694
Interviews at Office	292
Other visits in connection with cases	142

(See also Short Term Care in Cases of Urgency and Training Centre on page 71).

Co-operation with Regional Hospital Boards. A considerable amount of time has been devoted by the Mental Welfare Officers, acting on behalf of the Regional Hospital Boards, to various inquiries concerning mentally handicapped patients, details as follows:—

Reports on patients on leave	8*
Reports on homes regarding suitability for holiday or leave	16
Special reports by medical and mental welfare officers	13
	<hr/>
Total	37
	<hr/>

* In addition, 123 visits and interviews were made for which written reports were not required.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Leave. One of the chief aims of the psychiatric hospital is to prepare and train as many patients as possible to fit into the community.

During the year seven female patients, on leave and working at St. Andrew's Hospital, were discharged from orders. They are now under friendly supervision making a total of fifteen at this hospital.

One male and six female patients on leave obtained their discharge during 1961. At the end of the year one female was still on leave.

These patients were supervised and periodically reported on to their appropriate authorities. The development of an adequate relationship between the patient and the Mental Welfare Officer is very important.

Thanks are due to those employers who have willingly co-operated in providing opportunities for patients to have trial periods in work. This co-operation has been a great factor in efforts to befriend the patient by every means possible. A patient coming straight from a hospital, perhaps after many years there, lacks experience of life and people, and understanding on the part of employers and fellow employees will often avert a breakdown.

The number of visits and reports made were as follows:—

Visits to leave cases	66
Progress reports submitted	8

Guardianship. At the end of 1961 there were no cases under Guardianship in accordance with Section 33 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

One male was discharged from Guardianship during the year.

Hospital Accommodation. Eleven new cases were admitted to the following establishments:—

Pewsey Hospital, Wilts.	8
Manor House, Aylesbury	1
Borocourt, near Reading	1
St. Bernadette's Home, Coulsden	1

Eight cases were urgently awaiting hospital care on 31st December, 1961; these were classed as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Children under 16 years	4	1	5
Adults (over 16 years)	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Totals	5	3	8
	—	—	—

These figures relate to the mentally disordered within the community and not to any mentally disordered patients accommodated in St. Crispin Hospital, Duston, Northampton. At the end of the year, there were 17 cases (7 males, 10 females) in this hospital awaiting removal.

The practice of transmitting, to the Regional Hospital Board, a quarterly list of urgent cases awaiting admission to hospital has been continued. The position as regards admissions improved greatly during this year. The figure given above of eleven admissions to hospitals for the mentally handicapped compares very favourably with the one admission of the previous year.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Patients with suitable homes were granted holiday leave at varying times throughout the year. A report on the suitability of the home to which the patient will proceed is usually submitted to the medical superintendent of the hospital where the patient is detained before holiday leave is granted, and 16 reports were submitted during the year. In addition, 63 visits were paid to homes of patients in hospitals.

Relatives of patients accommodated in the Pewsey and Borocourt Groups of hospitals find it very difficult, owing to the distance and high cost of travelling, to see them. To help in this difficulty, the Mental Welfare Officers supervise transport arrangements for the relatives. This transport is at reduced cost and is planned to take place at regular intervals. This facility is extended to the County Authority, who are happy to avail themselves of the same.

At the end of the year, 127 Northampton County Borough patients were accommodated at the following establishments :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Borocourt, near Reading (and ancillary hospitals)	6	13	19
Brentry Colony, Bristol	1	—	1
Bromham Hospital, near Bedford	15	10	25
Cell Barnes Hospital, St. Albans	1	—	1
Ellen Terry Home, Reigate	—	1	1
Glenfrith Hospital	—	1	1
Hortham Hospital, Bristol	1	—	1
House of Help, Bath	—	2	2
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	1	1	2
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	1	—	1
Manor House, Aylesbury	2	3	5
Mount Tabor Approved Home, Wingrave	—	2	2
Pewsey Hospital, Wilts. (and ancillary hospitals)	20	22	42
Rampton Hospital, Retford	2	2	4
Rockhall House, Bath	—	1	1
St. Agnes' Approved Home, Caversham	1	—	1
St. Bernadette's Home, Coulsden	—	1	1
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton ...	1	2	3
St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham ...	—	1	1
St. Mary's Home, Buxted	—	1	1
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	4	2	6
Tindal Hospital, Aylesbury	1	—	1
Totterdown Hall, Weston-super-Mare ...	—	1	1
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	—	3	3
Winslow Hospital, Bucks.	1	—	1
Totals	58	69	127

Mental Disorder (continued)

Discharges. Three male (one under 16 years) and seven female patients, in the categories subnormal or severely subnormal, from Northampton County Borough were released from detention in hospital during the year.

This is a big increase over the corresponding figures for previous years and may be considered to be a result of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Deaths. Two male patients died in mental hospitals during 1961.

Short-term Care in Cases of Urgency. This provision is mainly used to relieve, for a short period, parents having a mentally disordered child at home. Seven patients were admitted to establishments for varying periods of short-term care in accordance with the Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Training Centre. Persons attending were as follows:—

	JUNIORS (under 16 years)		SENIORS (over 16 years)		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accommodation available	22		33		55
On register 1/1/61	13	9	9	21	52
Admitted during 1961	5	1	—	—	6
Left during 1961	2	—	—	4	6
Attained 16 years	—3	—	+3	—	—
On register 31/12/61	13	10	12	17	52

The average attendance throughout 1961 was 86.1 per cent.

Of the 52 on the register at the end of the year, 48 children were attending the Centre all day and were provided with a midday meal.

On 31st December, 1961, there was a waiting list of 8 children.

The midday meals, brought in from Stimpson Avenue School Canteen, are well balanced, good in quality and ample in quantity.

A party of 27 was taken to Rhyl for one week (10th to 17th June) and stayed at the same guest house as the previous year. The party consisted of 15 girls and 12 boys, in the charge of the Supervisor and two of the staff.

During the year a 15 year old boy pupil was awarded a proficiency certificate for swimming 60 yards.

The year ended with a Christmas Party on 21st December. This followed the usual pattern and was a great success.

A Voluntary Committee known as

“Northampton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children” have the privilege of meeting in the Training Centre and have as their object the provision of extras for persons attending the Training Centre and which are not provided under the Local Authority scheme, e.g. outings and a Christmas party.

Both of the Mental Welfare Officers attend the meetings and give advice. A medical officer trained in mental health is also available to the Voluntary Committee if required.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

MENTAL ILLNESS.

Statistics. The following summarises the work of this Mental Welfare Section:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	31	58	89*
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	2	9	11*
Admitted to St. Andrew's Hospital under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	1	1	2*
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	—	2	2*

*A total of 104 cases dealt with compulsorily.

The above tabulation includes action under Part IV. of the Mental Health Act, 1959, that had to be taken in the case of 32 persons (10 males and 22 females) over the age of sixty-five years, who were admitted to St. Crispin Hospital.

It will be noticed that the trend away from compulsory admission to hospital is continuing. Most satisfactory results are achieved with the intensive efforts that are made to prevail upon appropriate cases to accept admission to hospital and the treatment available to them voluntarily on an informal basis.

Work in the Community. The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has continued.

At the request of general practitioners and others, patients are frequently visited in their homes to ascertain the nature and extent of the help required. These visits also establish a friendly and useful relationship with both patients and relatives. The following summarises the work carried out:—

Number of first visits	217
Number of subsequent visits	<u>1,446</u>
Total visits paid	1,663
Number of interviews at Office	264

There were 79 referrals for after-care following discharge from St. Crispin Hospital involving 72 persons, 52 females and 20 males (one of whom was under 16 years). Of these it was found necessary to re-admit 4 males and 18 females.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

These figures shew an increase over the corresponding figures for 1960, as was anticipated in the last annual report. It is reasonable to assume that this is an increase which will continue for some time yet.

The after-care of these patients will form a considerable part of the Mental Welfare Officer's work and will consume an ever increasing amount of time in giving support and encouragement to them.

X.—WELFARE

Welfare Services. The National Assistance Act, 1948, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, made provision for comprehensive services falling into two main groups :—

- (1) National Assistance, taking the form chiefly of cash allowances to persons in need;
- (2) Residential accommodation for the aged, the infirm, and others who require care and attention to be provided in this way, with special welfare services for the blind, partially sighted, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury, or congenital deformity.

The assistance rendered under heading (1) is the concern of the National Assistance Board.

Local authorities are responsible for the services under heading (2) and for this purpose the following schemes made by Northampton County Borough Council under the Sections mentioned of the National Assistance Act, 1948, have been approved by the Minister of Health :—

SECTIONS	SCHEMES	DATES OF APPROVAL
21	Provision of residential accommodation	18-5-49
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for blind persons and partially sighted persons	12-5-49 (amending scheme 18-6-55)
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for deaf or dumb persons	20-1-55
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for handicapped persons other than blind, partially sighted and deaf or dumb	28-2-61

All matters relating to the discharge of the welfare functions of the Council under the National Assistance Acts stand referred to the Health Committee, who specially appoint a Welfare Services Sub-Committee (*see* page 10). These functions are discharged under the general administration of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also designated Welfare Administrator. A Welfare Officer, three Assistant Welfare Officers and one Welfare Assistant are on the staff of the Health Department. Two of the Assistant Welfare Officers are mainly concerned with blind welfare.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTION 21

Residential Accommodation. For clarity, this subject is treated under appropriate headings :—

(1) Controlled by the Local Authority

(a) **KINGS HEATH HOME OF REST.** This Home, built specially for old persons, provides accommodation for 33 aged persons (16 men and 17 women).

On 31st December, 1961, 33 persons (16 men and 17 women) were in residence.

Welfare (*continued*)

(b) "BARNFIELD," 127 HARLESTONE ROAD. This Home provides accommodation for 26 aged persons (13 men and 13 women).

On 31st December, 1961, 26 persons (13 men and 13 women) were in residence.

(c) "THE PRIORY," 260 BILLING ROAD EAST. This Home provides accommodation for 24 men.

On 31st December, 1961, 23 men were in residence.

(d) "NICHOLLS HOUSE," 9, 10 AND 11 ST. GEORGE'S AVENUE. This home provides accommodation for 38 aged persons (18 men and 20 women).

On 31st December, 1961, 36 persons (18 men and 18 women) were in residence.

(e) "HILLCREST," 67 AND 69 QUEEN'S PARK PARADE. This home provides accommodation for 51 aged persons (16 men and 35 women).

On 31st December, 1961, 50 persons (16 men and 34 women) were in residence.

(f) GENERAL. The standard charge at these homes is £5 12s. 0d. per week.

The residents are encouraged to work and provision is made for them to receive a monetary recompense not exceeding 10s. 6d. per week.

A chiropody service is available free of charge to residents.

(g) WAITING LIST FOR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION. On 31st December, 1961, 14 men and 59 women (total 73) were awaiting admission to Residential Accommodation. 4 of these were at St. Crispin Hospital, 15 at St. Edmund's Hospital, 14 in other hospitals, and 40 at home.

(2) Provided (not controlled by Local Authority)

(a) NAZARETH HOUSE. This establishment is situated within Northampton County Borough.

Arrangements are in operation under Section 26 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, whereby twelve beds at Nazareth House are available for residential accommodation of persons in need of care and attention. The County Borough Council pay an agreed sum per head per week, less payments made by the residents.

Five men and seven women were in residence under this scheme on 31st December, 1961.

(b) OLD PERSONS' HOMES OUTSIDE NORTHAMPTON. This accommodation is mostly for the convenience of the persons concerned.

On 31st December, 1961, the Council had undertaken financial responsibility for residents in the following homes :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Danetre Hospital, Daventry	2	—	2
Home for Aged Jews, Wandsworth	—	1	1
Salvation Army Home, Netherfield House, Stanstead Abbots	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Welfare (*continued*)

(c) SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION. On 31st December, 1961, the Council had accepted responsibility for handicapped persons in the following homes :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
"Wardington Court" Home for the Blind, Northampton	2	—	2
"Darsdale" Home for the Blind, Raunds	—	4	4
David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony	—	1	1
Roper House for the Deaf, Canterbury	—	1	1
"Dorincourt," Leatherhead	1	—	1
Amphill Cheshire Home	1	—	1
Enham-Alamein Village Centre	1	—	1
Sunshine Home, East Grinstead	1	—	1
Totals	6	6	12

(3) Not controlled or provided by Local Authority (Private)

For convenience and reference a list is given below of residential accommodation in Northampton County Borough for old and handicapped persons:—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Nazareth House, Kingsthorpe Road	48 disabled and old persons (16 men, 32 women)
Oakwood Home, 8 The Drive	11 old persons, either sex
"Roseland," 41 Park Avenue South	12 old persons, either sex
St. Christopher's, Abington Park Crescent	32 old persons, either sex
St. George's Homestead, 25/26 St. George's Avenue	22 aged women
"The Briers," 69 Collingwood Road	9 old persons, either sex
"Wardington Court" Home for the Blind, Welford Road	20 disabled and old persons, either sex
Parkway Geriatric Home, 133/135 Birchfield Road	14 aged persons, either sex

These eight homes, with accommodation for 168 persons, are all registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Two other homes are exempt from registration (Statutory Instrument 1949, No. 1622), viz :—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Bethany Homestead, Kingsley Road	In cottages: 40 persons In nursing home* and rest rooms: 46 persons
Methodist Homestead, Homestead Way	In cottages: 20 persons

*Nursing home exempt from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (*See* page 25).

There is thus residential accommodation in these two homesteads for 106 persons.

Accommodation for short periods is also available at St. John's Hospital, Weston Favell, Northampton.

Welfare (*continued*)**Total Residential Accommodation**

(1) Controlled by the Local Authority	172
(2) Provided (not controlled by the Local Authority)	28
(3) Not controlled or provided by Local Authority (Private)	260*
TOTAL	460

*Excludes 14 already counted in (2).

Residential accommodation for old people becomes involved with hospital accommodation sooner or later by reason of increase in age and infirmity. In many cases the main factor is suitability of staff. Residential accommodation is not planned to provide nursing and consequently persons suffering from chronic and recurrent illness must be sent to hospital. Some difficulty is being experienced with old people suffering from incontinence because a considerable amount of nursing care is required and old persons' homes are not planned for this.

Temporary Accommodation. The following temporary accommodation is provided under Section 21 (i) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948:—

(a) **WHISTON ROAD HOME.** This Home provides temporary accommodation for mothers and children. Every effort is made to rehabilitate these families and all the domestic work, cooking, laundry, etc., is done by the mothers under the supervision of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. It is considered that a certain amount of success is achieved in this way and is of great value when families are discharged.

The number of mothers and children accommodated throughout the year fluctuated from a maximum of 17 for several nights in January and one night in November, to a minimum of an empty home on many occasions.

On 31st December, 1961, there were 4 mothers and 5 children in residence.

(b) **NORTHAMPTON RECEPTION CENTRE.** The arrangement between the Hospital Management Committee and the National Assistance Board to give temporary accommodation at the Reception Centre to men in cases of emergency, ceased on 25th November, 1961, when the Centre was closed.

There is record that 28 men spent 81 nights at the Reception Centre under this arrangement.

Welfare (*continued*)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTIONS 29 AND 30

Blind Persons. According to the definition in Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, "blind person" means a person so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential. At the end of 1961 the number of blind persons registered in Northampton County Borough was 281, classified as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In Sunshine Home	1	—	1
At school for the blind	1	1	2
In homes for the blind	5	6	11
In other residential accommodation	1	8	9
In psychiatric hospitals	3	3	6
In other hospitals	1	9	10
Mentally disordered persons at home ...	4	—	4
Employed in open industry	12	3	15
Employed in sheltered industry	22	12	34
Unemployed but capable of and available for work	1	—	1
Not available for employment	55	132	187
Child under school age	1	—	1
Totals	107	174	281

6 of the above were trained at St. Dunstan's and 50 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

61 men and 129 women (total 190) were over sixty-five years of age.

33 persons were newly registered as blind during 1961 after examination and certification by an ophthalmologist of consultant status. Registration is voluntary.

Table 25, on page 81, shews, in age groups, the number of new registrations of blind persons since 1950.

(See also "Handicraft Class" and "Holiday Scheme," on page 79).

Partially Sighted Persons. Persons appropriate for designation as "partially sighted" are those who, although not blind within the meaning of Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are nevertheless certified after examination to be substantially and permanently handicapped by congenital defective vision; or to be suffering from defective vision of a substantial and permanently handicapping character caused by illness or injury; or, in the case of children, to have such bad vision that they cannot follow the ordinary school curriculum without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but they can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.

Welfare (*continued*)

In the approved scheme under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provision was made for the promotion of the welfare of partially sighted persons. Admission to the register is dependent upon a certificate from a consultant ophthalmologist. Registration is voluntary. The register contained the names of 31 persons on 31st December, 1961, made up as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Class A—Persons near and prospectively blind (aged 16 years and over)	3	14	17
Class B — Persons mainly industrially handicapped (16 years and over) ...	2	4	6
Class C—Persons requiring observation only (16 years and over)	2	3	5
Class D — Children aged 5 and under 16 years	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Totals	8	23	31
	—	—	—

6 of the above persons were newly registered as partially sighted during 1961. Table 25 on page 81 shews, in age groups, the number of newly registered partially sighted persons since 1952.

Four partially sighted persons whose sight deteriorated were certified as blind during the year.

(See also “ Handicraft Class ” and “ Holiday Scheme,” below).

Handicraft Class. A Handicraft Class for the blind and partially sighted is held on Thursday afternoons at St. Michael’s Church Rooms. 39 classes were held during 1961, at which there were 1,758 attendances (average attendance 45). One half-day outing to the Vale of Evesham was arranged during the year for persons attending the class. A Social and a Christmas party were also held.

Holiday Scheme. Under the Holiday Scheme to assist necessitous blind and partially sighted persons in taking a holiday, 34 blind and partially sighted persons and 21 guides spent a very enjoyable week at Clacton-on-Sea from 16th to 23rd September, 1961. Financial assistance was provided if requested and 24 persons were helped in this way. Half of the total cost to the Local Authority was met by the Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.

Welfare (*continued*)

Incidence of Blindness. No notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum were received in 1961.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 dated 22nd January, 1953, and subsequent circulars, Table 23 is inserted giving information as to the incidence of blindness with particular reference to the treatment of cataract and glaucoma in old people.

TABLE 23. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1961.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

Number of new cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :—	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	CATARACT	GLAUCOMA	RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA	OTHERS
(a) No treatment	13	2	—	12
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, or optical)	7	1	—	4
Number of cases at (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	1	—	4

Table 24 shews the number of blind and partially sighted persons registered in Northampton County Borough on various dates since blind welfare was undertaken by the Local Authority under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and Table 25 shews, in age groups, the numbers of new registrations since 1950.

TABLE 24. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1949—1961.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

DATES	NUMBER OF NAMES ON REGISTERS	
	BLIND	PARTIALLY SIGHTED
31-3-49	198	—
31-3-50	203	—
31-3-51	224	—
31-3-52	222	7
31-12-52	232	14
31-12-53	239	13
31-12-54	248	26
31-12-55	254	29
31-12-56	262	36
31-12-57	268	38
31-12-58	276	37
31-12-59	288	38
31-12-60	290	34
31-12-61	281	31

Welfare (*continued*)

TABLE 25. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950-1961.
AGE GROUPS OF NEW REGISTRATIONS OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

DATES	AGE GROUPS								TOTALS	
	0-15		16-49		50-64		65+		B.	P.S.
	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.		
31-3-50	1	—	2	—	3	—	13	—	19	—
31-3-51	2	—	2	—	3	—	24	—	31	—
31-3-52	2	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	24	—
31-12-52	—	—	—	2	4	3	10	3	14	8
31-12-53	1	—	1	—	3	1	20	3	25	4
31-12-54	—	1	—	1	9	2	25	11	34	15
31-12-55	—	1	—	—	2	—	26	7	28	8
31-12-56	1	4	2	1	1	1	29	3	33	9
31-12-57	1	1	2	1	1	1	26	5	30	8
31-12-58	1	—	—	1	4	—	30	4	35	5
31-12-59	—	—	2	1	2	—	26	6	30	7
31-12-60	2	—	3	1	3	—	21	2	29	3
31-12-61	1	—	4	1	10	1	18	4	33	6

B.—Blind. P.S.—Partially Sighted.

Note: Registration of partially sighted persons did not commence until 1952.

Welfare (*continued*)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTIONS 29 AND 30.

Deaf or Dumb Persons. A scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the provision of welfare services for the deaf or dumb was approved by the Minister of Health on 20th January, 1955. For the discharge of the Council's functions under this scheme, the Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf carry out these duties on an agency basis for the Local Authority (*See* page 26).

The persons to whom the scheme applies can be divided into two groups, *viz* :—

- (1) *The deaf.* This class (often described as the "deaf and dumb") includes persons who were born deaf and also persons who lost their hearing so early in life that they have little or no recollection of sound and have had to be educated in the same way as those who were born deaf. Few succeed in acquiring the use of normal speech. The great majority use only a manual sign language or a combination of signs and restricted speech, in which the power of self-expression is limited and in any case varies considerably with the individual. Many are unable to read fluently and can do no more than gather the general substance of simple printed matter.
- (2) *The hard of hearing.* These have lost their hearing wholly or in part after acquiring ordinary speech and after being educated as hearing persons.

Registration is voluntary. The numbers on the registers on 31st December, 1961, were as follows :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Deaf	27	26	53
Hard of hearing	7	7	14
Totals	34	33	67

In a statement supplied by the Chaplain-Secretary of the Northants. and Rutland Mission to the Deaf the following activities are recorded as having been carried out by the Mission :—

VISITING. As most of the deaf persons resident in the County Borough attended the Mission building regularly, some as often as three times a week, no regular visitation was done except for a special reason. Those unable to attend were visited on an average of once a month, and more frequently when necessary.

Two deaf-blind persons at "Darsdale" Home for the Blind, Raunds, were visited once a week. A resident at the Home for the Deaf, Roper House, Canterbury, was visited twice during 1961.

Welfare (*continued*)

CHURCH SERVICES, SOCIAL CLUBS, ETC. Church Services were held twice on Sundays. The evening service is usually followed by tea, television viewing, etc.

A Social Club was held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

A sports evening for table tennis etc., was held weekly on Mondays.

A Deaf-Blind Social was held once a month.

A Whist Drive was also held twice a month, with some "hearing" players present to help in the play.

There have been four large parties during the year, and four trips to the seaside.

Guides and transport were provided where necessary in connection with all the above functions.

GENERAL HELP. Help in interpreting, etc., was provided for deaf persons at doctors' and dentists' surgeries, hospitals, etc.

A hearing aid service was always available.

Four persons were given weekly lip-reading lessons.

Epileptics. Six are known to this Department:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In Colonies	—	1	1
In Residential Accommodation:—			
" Nicholls House "	1	—	1
School children (<i>See</i> page 104)	4	4	8
	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	10
	—	—	—

When the scheme for handicapped persons other than the blind, partially sighted, and deaf or dumb is fully operative in this County Borough, no doubt further epileptics will come to light.

Spastics. The list of handicapped pupils on page 104 includes 13 scholars (6 boys, 7 girls) suffering from cerebral palsy.

There is a Spastic Unit at the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. (*See* page 100).

Meals for Aged Persons. The "meals on wheels" service, provided under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was inaugurated in September, 1950. The Women's Voluntary Services, on behalf of the Local Authority, deliver the meals on three days a week—Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Different areas are served on the three days, thus enabling more old people to participate. The recipients paid 10d. per meal and the Local Authority subsidised to the extent of 1s. 4d. per meal.

5,147 meals were served during 1961, and the cost to the Local Authority was £343 2s. 8d.

Welfare (continued)

Persons in Need of Care and Attention. No action was necessary under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Burial of the Dead. It was necessary for the Local Authority to arrange two burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which were a total charge on the Local Authority.

Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes. Three applications for admission to mother and baby homes under Section 21, National Assistance Act, 1948, and Section 22, National Health Service Act, 1946, were investigated.

Two were approved for admission to Whiston Road Home, but refused this accommodation.

The third applicant, a young girl of 13 years, was taken into care by the Children's Officer.

Temporary Protection of Property. A store at "The Priory" has been provided to meet the obligations of the Local Authority under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to movable property of persons admitted to hospital, etc.

These premises are also utilised for the storage of bedsteads, bedding, etc., in connection with temporary accommodation reserved at certain buildings in the County Borough to meet exceptional circumstances, such as flooding, or to provide shelter for other persons in urgent need in circumstances which cannot reasonably be foreseen, in accordance with Section 21 (1) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1961

BY

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer
Chief Tuberculosis Officer
Welfare Administrator

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**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**
(as constituted on 31st December, 1961)

Chairman

ALDERMAN ARTHUR L. CHOWN

Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMAN F. TOLLIT

Aldermen

J. V. COLLIER, O.B.E., J.P.
V. J. H. HARRIS
A. W. LYNE, O.B.E., J.P.
F. P. SAUNDERS

Councillors

MRS. G. BROWN
J. B. CORRIN
T. H. DOCKRELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
R. P. DOLMAN
G. J. HACKETT
S. T. KINCH
MRS. J. C. KNIGHT
G. NUTT
K. R. PEARSON
K. RAWNSLEY

Co-opted Members

MISS E. C. CLARKE, O.B.E., J.P.
DR. E. E. FIELD, O.B.E., B.SC., F.R.G.S.
MISS P. HENNINGS, M.B.E., B.A.
MR. S. W. HUTCHINS
MR. J. L. PIGGOTT
MR. R. SPENCER

Primary Education and Special Services Sub-Committee

COUNCILLOR K. R. PEARSON (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN COLLIER; COUNCILLORS MRS. BROWN, DOCKRELL and HACKETT; DR. FIELD, MR. HUTCHINS, MR. PIGGOTT and MR. SPENCER.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1961

<i>Principal School Medical Officer</i>	...	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Principal School Medical Officer</i>	... ..	JOHN J. HOLLOWAY, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H.
<i>School Medical Officers</i>	... ..	MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. MAURICE W. BEAVER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. EILEEN L. PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. JAMES W. BOTTOMS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 1/3/61)
<i>Principal School Dental Officer</i>	...	P. W. J. L. THOMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Assistant Dental Officers (Part Time)</i>	... ..	C. K. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. MRS. L. A. B. ELLIOTT, L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Educational Psychologist*</i>	Miss D. V. SCOTT, M.A.
<i>Assistant Educational Psychologist*</i>		E. DALLOE
<i>Social Workers*</i>	F. D. PAYNE MRS. M. LLEWELLYN
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	... ..	Mrs. M. J. SCULTHORPE (Commenced 6/2/61) (Resigned 20/7/61)
<i>School Nurse</i>	... ..	Miss G. E. LANTSBERY (1, 2) (Retired 28/2/61)
<i>Clerks</i>	... ..	C. A. JONES (<i>Senior Clerk</i>) Miss D. M. BILSON Miss C. M. GUARE
<i>Dental Surgery Assistants</i>	... ..	Miss D. BURDETT Miss P. BUTLIN

* Under a joint scheme with Northamptonshire Education Authority.

(1) State Registered Nurse.

(2) State Certified Midwife.

Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses (*see* page 11) give part-time assistance in the school health service under a co-ordinated scheme.

GENERAL INFORMATION, 1961

Home Population at all Ages (estimated at 30th June, 1961) ... 104,320

Estimated Child Population (30th June, 1961) :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	1,670
1—4 years inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	5,930
5—14 years inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	15,400
Total under 15 years						23,000

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Number on Rolls

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	33
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	8,973
Average Attendance	...	8,084	(90.1 per cent.)	...	...

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	11
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	4,975
Average Attendance	...	4,487	(90.2 per cent.)	...	...

SECONDARY GRAMMAR AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Grammar School for Boys (Town and County)	...	...	...	...	1,019
Grammar School for Girls	...	...	...	...	657
Technical High School—Mixed	...	...	...	...	730

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Northgate	...	...	...	...	77
Open Air	...	...	...	...	102
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital	...	...	...	...	23
John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home	...	...	...	...	19
Harborough Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	11

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Silver Street	...	...	...	...	80
Bush Hill	...	...	...	...	39
Gloucester	...	...	...	...	40
Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	40
Wallace Road	...	...	...	...	39

Total Number of Pupils on Rolls ... 16,824

COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

					£	s.	d.
Total Nett Cost (Year 1960/61)	...	...	...	...	16,759	11	1

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

PART I. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1957 and later	390	388	99·5	2	0·5
1956	748	745	99·6	3	0·4
1955	394	390	99·0	4	1·0
1954	78	78	100·0	—	—
1953	591	589	99·7	2	0·3
1952	624	623	99·8	1	0·2
1951	194	194	100·0	—	—
1950	95	95	100·0	—	—
1949	259	258	99·6	1	0·4
1948	218	218	100·0	—	—
1947	1,074	1,073	99·9	1	0·1
1946 and earlier	881	881	100·0	—	—
Totals	5,546	5,532	99·8	14	0·2

Parents present at the above inspections numbered 3,483 (62·8 per cent.)

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II.	Total individual pupils
1957 and later	—	22	22
1956	4	76	73
1955	1	38	39
1954	4	24	27
1953	12	51	60
1952	15	59	70
1951	5	17	21
1950	2	2	4
1949	9	21	28
1948	6	22	27
1947	28	53	79
1946 and earlier	33	59	91
Totals	119	444	541

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,754
Number of Re-inspections	4,018
Total	5,772

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	41,626
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested ...	172
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	172
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Totals	
		Requiring Treat.	Observ.	Requiring Treat.	Observ.	Requiring Treat.	Observ.	Requiring Treat.	Observ.
4	Skin	11	73	31	105	13	64	55	242
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	25	38	63	85	38	66	126	189
	<i>b.</i> Squint	12	28	1	3	8	15	21	46
	<i>c.</i> Other...	3	14	2	26	4	14	9	54
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	5	89	5	17	10	28	20	134
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	2	22	—	5	4	15	6	42
	<i>c.</i> Other...	—	9	2	9	—	9	2	27
7	Nose & Throat...	8	228	2	49	16	94	26	371
8	Speech	2	23	—	6	—	24	2	53
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	81	1	12	—	34	1	127
10	Heart	1	32	5	29	2	21	8	82
11	Lungs	3	95	1	27	5	52	9	174
12	Developmental— <i>a.</i> Hernia	—	4	2	2	—	1	2	7
	<i>b.</i> Other...	2	51	4	13	6	45	12	109
13	Orthopædic— <i>a.</i> Posture	27	34	38	29	16	21	81	84
	<i>b.</i> Feet ...	61	58	31	19	43	37	135	114
	<i>c.</i> Other...	17	38	8	31	15	30	40	99
14	Nervous System— <i>a.</i> Epilepsy	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	4
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	—	24	—	10	2	18	2	52
15	Psychological— <i>a.</i> Development	—	33	—	7	—	25	—	65
	<i>b.</i> Stability	1	56	—	19	5	35	6	110
16	Abdomen	—	9	1	8	—	12	1	29
17	Other	3	55	1	65	4	39	8	159

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	162	2
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	643	45
	<i>b.</i> Squint	78	2
	<i>c.</i> Other	23	1
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	4	—
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	3	—
	<i>c.</i> Other	1	—
7	Nose and Throat	13	1
8	Speech	18	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	3
10	Heart	3	2
11	Lungs	9	2
12	Developmental—		
	<i>a.</i> Hernia	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	28	1
13	Orthopædic—		
	<i>a.</i> Posture	1	2
	<i>b.</i> Feet	29	—
	<i>c.</i> Other	4	2
14	Nervous System—		
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	9	1
15	Psychological—		
	<i>a.</i> Development	22	4
	<i>b.</i> Stability	20	2
16	Abdomen	5	1
17	Other	13	14

PART III. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ...	179
Errors of refraction (including squint)	780
Total	959
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	503

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	246
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	—
Total	246
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1961	2
(b) in previous years	3

TABLE C.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	34
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	256
Total	290

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which *see* Table D of Part I).

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	3
Scabies	2
Impetigo	10
Other skin diseases	101
Total	116

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	51

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	30

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	397
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,353
(d) Pupils who received ultra-violet light treatment	11
(e) Pupils who received extra nutriments	27
Total	1,788

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
(This Table is printed on page 105).

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The table below gives a comparison of the cases of notifiable disease amongst the general population and children of school age during 1961:—

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases notified (All Ages)	Cases amongst Children of School Age
Dysentery	38	14
Food Poisoning	1	—
*Measles	3,309	1,525
Meningococcal Infection	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever.....	1	1
*Pneumonia	37	3
*Scarlet Fever	43	24
*Whooping Cough	26	11
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	27	2
Other Forms	3	—

* Most cases of these diseases were not investigated.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table shews the principal causes of death amongst children of school age (five to fifteen years) for the fifteen-year period ended December, 1961:—

Cause	1947-1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total Deaths	Percentage of Total
Tuberculosis	8	—	—	—	—	—	8*	9.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.2
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	—	—	—	—	1	9	10.1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	—	2	—	—	5	5.6
Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1
Influenza	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3.4
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	—	—	—	1	2	9	10.1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3.4
Congenital Malformations	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	3.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	—	—	—	—	3	9	10.1
All Other Accidents	10	1	2	1	—	1	15	16.9
Other Conditions ...	17	1	1	1	1	1	22†	24.7
Totals	64	5	5	5	2	8	89‡	100.0

* 1 respiratory tuberculosis, 7 non-respiratory tuberculosis.

† No deaths from diphtheria, measles and whooping cough in last fifteen years.

‡ 0.5 per cent. of the 19,309 deaths at all ages during the fifteen years.

SCHOOL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Schools	Children	Attendances		
		Treatment	Inspection	Totals
Maintained Primary and Secondary	2,603	2,395	846	3,241
Special	42	32	1	33
Nursery	200	63	184	247
Non-maintained	11	2	—	2
Pre-school	39	38	1	39
Totals	2,895	2,530	1,032	3,562

FOLLOWING-UP

Visits paid to primary, secondary, and special schools by doctors and nurses to follow up children found defective at medical inspection 144

Visits to homes :—

By doctors 4

By nurses 125

Re-examinations made by doctors 3,739

In addition, the nurses during 28 visits to schools made 851 other examinations for :—

(a) examination of new entrants prior to admission to school;

(b) following-up children for medical officers after re-examination.

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

246 children (all from primary and secondary schools) were operated upon for tonsils and adenoids during 1961. The figure for 1960 was 273.

See Table B., Part III., on page 93.

A children's ear nose and throat clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital.

At the request of the Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, the School Medical Officers at the periodic medical inspections recorded the children who had undergone tonsillectomy any time previously and the following tabulation shews the findings :—

*Groups Inspected	Number of Children Inspected			Number of Children who have had Tonsillectomy			Percentage of Children who have had Tonsillectomy		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals
Entrants	760	679	1,439	26	26	52	3·4	3·8	3·6
Second Age Group	704	711	1,415	134	125	259	19·0	17·6	18·3
Leavers	1,078	776	1,854	305	192	497	28·3	24·7	26·8
†Other Periodic Inspections ...	287	95	382	79	24	103	27·5	25·3	27·0

* Does not include Nursery Schools.

† Special Schools (Open Air and Northgate)—all children examined every two years. Grammar Schools for Boys and Girls and Technical High School (11 years plus). Fifteen year olds who are not leavers.

EYE CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School Clinic once or twice a week as required, by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, when the following children were examined :—

Maintained primary and secondary schools	610
Maintained special schools	21
Nursery schools	5
Non-maintained schools	4
Pre-school	39
	<hr/>
Total	679
	<hr/>

See Table A., Part III., on page 93.

An orthoptic clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital, to which cases are referred, when necessary, by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Reports on 60 children were received from the orthoptic clinic during 1961.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

16 cases were noted during 1961.

This subject has been fully dealt with in the Annual Reports for 1948 onwards and is kept under constant review (weekly).

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

This service is shared with Northamptonshire County Council in the proportion of three-fifths to that Authority and two-fifths to Northampton County Borough Council. The total staff consists at present of a part-time psychiatrist, and recommendation has been made in accordance with Circular 347 so that a whole-time psychiatrist may be available. There are a whole-time educational psychologist, an assistant educational psychologist, and also two psychiatric social workers.

A total of 58 cases was referred to the clinic via many channels, of these 51 were seen by the psychiatrist. The School Health Service referred 7, concerning whom a careful history and medical report was prepared and sent to the psychiatrist, and a copy of the same is sent to the child's own doctor.

In due course the psychiatrist makes a report to the pupil's own doctor and a copy is sent to the School Health Service.

Further attendances, if required, are arranged with a close liaison between the psychiatrist, the child's own doctor and the School Health Service.

There is difficulty in placing children in special residential schools.

See Table E., Part III., page 95.

SPEECH CLINIC

This Clinic is held at 28 Billing Road, Northampton.

30 children received speech therapy during the period 6th February to 20th July, 1961, when the Speech Therapist resigned.

See Table F., Part III., page 95.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC

(Operative during winter months at the School Clinic).

12 school children made 161 attendances in 1961 for ultra-violet light treatment.

(Some children attend for more than one course).

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

88 Northampton children were under treatment at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, or the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, during 1961, and a further 23 children attended the John Greenwood Shipman Home as day scholars.

310 children were treated as out-patients at the Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road, Northampton.

SPASTIC UNIT

The Unit for twenty spastic children (day and residential) is at the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. Eight children were admitted during 1961 and at the end of the year thirteen were attending from the County Borough. They receive education and also physiotherapy or other treatment as considered necessary.

Transport by bus or taxi is provided by the Education Committee, if considered necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

94 children were immunised and 632 received reinforcing doses at the School Clinic during 1961.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, in addition to thirteen-year-old pupils, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school children approaching 13 years of age; school children of 14 years of age and older; and students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education.

The scheme commenced on 22nd November, 1955, and the following tabulation shews the number of children vaccinated each year:—

<i>Year</i>						<i>No. vaccinated</i>
1955	...	...	...	...	...	140
1956	...	...	...	...	...	694
1957	...	...	...	...	...	718
1958	...	...	...	...	...	946
1959	...	...	...	...	...	999
1960	...	...	...	...	...	1,396
1961	...	...	...	...	...	1,639*

*Includes 286 children attending non-maintained schools.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The following Tables give details of cleanliness inspections carried out during the year :—

Maintained Primary and Secondary and Special Schools*

Visits by nurses		161
Examinations made	40,082	
Re-examinations made	141	
Total number of examinations		40,223
Total found to be unclean		189†

Individual Pupils found to be Unclean

Infants and Juniors :—

Males	39	
Females	93	
	—	132

Seniors :—

Males	11	
Females	22	
	—	33

Total		165†
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Nursery Schools

Visits by nurses		35
Examinations made	1,402	
Re-examinations made	1	
	—	
Total number of examinations		1,403
Total found to be unclean		7†
Total <i>individual</i> pupils found to be unclean		7†

Percentage of Uncleanliness Found (all Schools as detailed above)

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1.8	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5

Printed instructions giving detailed methods of cleansing were issued to the parents of those children found to be infested. A D.D.T. preparation and a medicated shampoo were supplied when necessary.

Facilities are available at the School Clinic for children's hair to be treated by a trained nurse.

3 children were dealt with in 1961, compared with 5 in 1960.

*Includes Secondary Modern but excludes Secondary Grammar Schools.

†The difference between the total found unclean and the total *individual* pupils found unclean indicates that some pupils have been found unclean on more than one occasion.

See Table D., Part I., page 90.

SCABIES

Four cases occurred during 1961, these were treated at the School Clinic.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP

Two cases of ringworm of the scalp were reported. One was referred to the patient's own doctor, and one was treated at the School Clinic.

NORTHGATE SPECIAL SCHOOL

(This School is for educationally sub-normal children).

34 children were examined at routine medical inspections and in addition the School Medical Officers paid 20 visits and made 20 special inspections or re-inspections.

There were 29 special inspections or re-inspections at the School Clinic.

12 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

6 visits were paid by school nurses for cleanliness inspections, when 217 examinations were made.

(These figures are included in the Ministry of Education Tables).

OPEN AIR RECOVERY SCHOOL

20 visits were paid to this School by the School Medical Officers and 54 routine and 367 other examinations were carried out.

Special inspections and re-inspections at the School Clinic numbered 19.

5 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

7 visits were made by the school nurses when 302 examinations were conducted.

(These figures are included in the Ministry of Education Tables).

NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are five nursery schools. The number on the rolls was 238 (*see* page 88 for details).

In addition, there is a Nursery Class attached to Bective Infants' School.

299 routine examinations, and 102 re-examinations were done at nursery schools.

22 special inspections or re-inspections were made at the School Clinic.

4 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

In addition, the school nurses paid 35 visits and made 1,402 examinations. They also made 6 home visits in connection with nursery children.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

During the year, 321 special examinations were carried out at the School Clinic as follows :—

Juvenile employment certificates	157
Deaf, blind and educationally sub-normal children (for residential schools)	7
Boarded-out children	10
Teachers	43
Training college candidates	58
Major Award candidates	46
Total	321

The medical examination of entrants to courses of training for teaching and of candidates in connection with employment as teachers is undertaken by the School Health Service.

HYGIENE INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL PREMISES

26 hygiene inspections of school premises were made during 1961.

INQUIRIES BY N.S.P.C.C.

The inspector had the benefit of consultation and advice from the school medical officers, relative to 3 investigations of families where neglect of children was alleged.

FREE MEALS

On the recommendation of the head teacher or the National Assistance Board, or on application from the parents, the Education Authority granted free meals as follows:—

Number of children in receipt of free meals	367
Total number of free meals supplied	58,127
Number of centres where meals were prepared	15
Number of centres where meals were served	29

NON-MAINTAINED SECONDARY SCHOOL

Notre Dame High School for Girls

This school was visited during the Autumn of 1961 by a School Medical Officer for the purpose of carrying out routine medical examinations and for following up children found to be defective at previous examinations.

145 examinations and 1 special re-examination were made.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The several categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are defined in Regulation 4 of The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, and the numbers on the register on 31st January, 1962, were as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
(a) Blind	1	1	2
(b) Partially sighted	2	2	4
(c) Deaf	6	1	7
(d) Partially deaf	2	1	3
(e) Educationally sub-normal	46	25	71
(f) Epileptic (6 have dual handicap) ...	4	4	8
(g) Maladjusted	3	3	6
(h) Physically handicapped	18	6	24
(i) Speech defect	—	—	—
(j) Delicate	40	31	71
Totals	122	74	196

SEX BIOLOGY

33 lectures were given by school medical officers during 1961. These lectures, according to the number of girls, were given each term at the following schools:—

Barry Secondary Modern
 Delapre Secondary Modern
 Kingsthorpe Secondary Girls'
 St. George's Secondary Modern
 Spencer Girls' Secondary Modern

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The number of sessions (half-day) allocated in 1961 to the administration of the school dental service and to dental inspection and treatment was 905.

In addition, treatment was provided for patients referred under the maternity and child welfare scheme, amounting to 52 sessions.

NUMBER OF SESSIONS DEVOTED TO:—

(1) Administration	9
(2) Periodic (School) Inspection	23
(3) Treatment	873
	<hr/>
	905
(4) Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Work	52
	<hr/>
Total sessions	957

Sessions included under administration were those devoted to the preparation of the annual report, attendance at meetings, etc.

PART IV. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY*

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officer :—		
(a) At Periodic Inspections		1,975
(b) As Specials (at Clinic)		3,028
Total (1)		5,003
(2) Number found to require treatment		3,028
(3) Number offered treatment		2,748
(4) Number actually treated		2,132
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below		7,633
(6) Half-days devoted to :		
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection		23
(b) Treatment		873
(c) Administration		9
Total (6)		905
(7) Fillings :		
(a) Permanent teeth		4,597
(b) Temporary teeth		1,347
Total (7)		5,944
(8) Number of teeth filled :		
(a) Permanent teeth		3,439
(b) Temporary teeth		995
Total (8)		4,434
(9) Extractions :		
(a) Permanent teeth		656
(b) Temporary teeth		1,583
Total (9)		2,239
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction		537
(11) Orthodontics :—		
(a) Cases commenced during the year		36
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year		192
(c) Cases completed during the year		203
(d) Cases discontinued during the year		7
(e) Pupils treated with appliances		203
(f) Removable appliances fitted		47
(g) Fixed appliances fitted		—
(h) Total attendances		495
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures		21
(13) Other operations :		
(a) Permanent teeth		2,083
(b) Temporary teeth		1,841
Total (13)		3,924

*The work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is summarised in Table 21, page 64.

The work of the Dental Officers is summarised in the tables as required by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health (in respect of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme).

Two factors have affected the figures slightly, namely:—

- (a) the effect of the policy, started last year, of reducing the number of anæsthetic sessions from two to one per week, thereby providing the equivalent of two extra sessions for fillings, AgNO₃ treatment, gum treatment and other routine procedures—as the Clinic does not have a separate recovery room a ‘gas’ session utilises both surgeries;
- (b) the introduction of the five-day working week which was welcomed by the staff and does not seem to have caused more than a very slight inconvenience to patients.

New equipment was installed in the form of a new chair in Room 2, and a mobile operating stool in Room 1. It is hoped that within the next few years all antiquated equipment will have been replaced by new and up-to-date dental equipment.

School inspections have continued throughout the year and visits are now being planned to the last remaining Junior, Infants, Nursery and Special Schools. When this is achieved, all the schools in the above categories will have been visited since 1958. The fact that it has taken nearly three years to carry out the inspection and treatment of this group of children, together with a number from senior schools who attend voluntarily, emphasises the point that the aim of inspecting and treating every child once in six months is far from being achieved with the present staff.

The co-operation of teachers at schools has been most gratifying, but there have been several instances of children being sent to the Clinic with a clinic card at times other than the set time for casuals. A plea is again made to Head Teachers, therefore, to ask their staff to adhere to the following times which are set aside at the School Dental Clinic for seeing casuals and making appointments:—

Mondays to Fridays from 2 to 2.30 p.m.

It has also been noticed that numerous children who attend the clinic with severe toothache are found to have failed a filling appointment which would have obviated the pain suffered and saved the tooth, whereas it usually has to be extracted when the tooth in question is causing such severe pain. If this process is unchecked, the dreadful prospect of all children leaving school with false teeth will face us. Fortunately, a considerable number of children and their parents appreciate the value of fillings.

Once again thanks are due to the Consultant Dental Surgeon and his staff at the Northampton General Hospital for their ever willing assistance in difficult cases, such as patients with abnormal bleeding times and those with complicated medical conditions, which are seen at the clinic but not treated there.

